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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6-30 P.M.				
12th Sept	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6009	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Feb.	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	11000
T. 27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
T. 13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
T. 27th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11009
T. 24th ,,	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OUMBRA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. ,,
ORANIEN	6,143	Magnen	26th Nov. ,,
MYRA	5,338	Schyns	24th Dec ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's or Retvizan Fleet.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	11th Sept. 1908
MYRA	5,338	Schyns	9th Oct. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Mezzanini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Mezzanini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 905	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 705. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Beleito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Beleito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 160, and to HONGKONG Rs. 200.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT
Fort, 30, Hornby Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 14th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 17th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,167 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 2,209 tons, sailing on or about the 12th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4,536	P. Radossich	1st October	1908
KOERNER	5,331	A. Forasti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4,921	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,536	P. Radossich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 12 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	3920	G. Bergaglian.	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	7800	Pahlenz	11th Sept.
† PRAESIDENT	3100	Muhlbauer	21st
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	425	778	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	482	809
Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
B. City of Agra		...	Oct. 3	...
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 10
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	....	Dec. 3
G. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Dec. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

A.—Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

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CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants,

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
.7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nafrobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for the purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Merchandise orders are executed in all its export.

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POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.	Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.
COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.
COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

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GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODE: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the year and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability, of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (British or Colonial), from The Secretary, JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 3, Wood Street, Cheapside, London, E.C., or of Agents for above appliances. Price 2 ounce Post Free.

These medicines were Discreetly advertised, and sold under the titles of "Ar. Scull and Co., Ltd." Chemists, &c., to H.I.M. the Empress of India, Brazil and Norway. Agents for India—The Retvizan Fleet. ZAROTA. The Extraordinary Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SCOTTISH TRIALS, 1908.

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DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

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DUNLOPS.

57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on

DUNLOPS.

4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres

HILL CLIMBS.

30 first places in all seven classes on

DUNLOPS.

5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS. with patent lever lid.

PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.

Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).

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23-33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagn of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh, Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WARORA-CHANDA-BALHARSHAH EXTENSION.

ON and from the 15th of September, 1908, the CHANDA-BALHARSHAH Section of the WARORA-CHANDA-BALHARSHAH extension, now OPEN for Goods Traffic only, will be opened for Passenger Traffic also and a Mixed Train will RUN DAILY, between CHANDA and BALHARSHAH, to the following Time Table :—

DOWN TRAIN.

	H. M.	
Chanda.....Arr.	12 24	from Warora.
Do. .....Dep.	12 45	
Balharshah ...Arr.	13 35	

UP TRAIN.

	H. M.	
Balharshah ...Dep.	7 45	
Chanda.....Arr.	8 30	
Do .....Dep.	8 51	to Warora.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALADIN-BHOY SOMJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons, having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Tantanpura Street, containing by admeasurement 178 Square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 703, 1212, Collector's New No. 6498, Old Survey Nos. 1355, 1356, and New Survey No. 3141, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2962, Street Nos. 26-30, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Tantanpura Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Passage and beyond that by the property of Calai bin Nasar, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Visram Ganji Mistry, and on or towards the South by the Chinch Bundar Road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1908.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

GAMDEVI ESTATE.

THE Board are now prepared to receive APPLICATION for building leases for a term of 999 years on terms and conditions to be obtained on application at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road.

By Order,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

THE C. P. & BERAR EXHIBITION GUIDE.

A CIRCULATION of 5,000 copies only is guaranteed and not 10,000 as orginally advertised. "No reduction will be made in the price of advertisements."

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account of the Company, for the period ending 30th June, 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.,
Secretaries.

7, GREEN STREET, FORT,
Bombay, 7th August, 1908.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th September, 1908, to 25th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today : it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE RACING CALENDAR

FROM 1ST APRIL, 1907 To 31st MARCH, 1908.
RACES PAST
UNDER C. T. C. AND W. I. T. C. CLUBS.
Rs. 10.

THE ASIAN POCKET BOOK.

Being a complete Record of Racing in India and Burma during the Season, 1907-1908.
Rs. 7-8.

BETTING BOOK.

Containing 50 leaves. Cloth, 8 annas. Bound in limp leather, Vest Pocket size, with pencil, Re. 1-0.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Ex S. S. UGANDA,

TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER,

220 OF THE PICKED HORSES OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. A. JOHNSON, of Lyndhurst, Woodend, Victoria, begs to announce that he will arrive in Calcutta by the s. s. UGANDA, about 20th September, with a shipment of

220 of the finest horses ever landed in India, comprising about

75 Well Matched pairs and teams of Red Roans, Blue Roans, Blacks, Bays, Browns, and Prebalds ;

ALSO

70 very high class rotting horses, Ladies' hacknays, Paperchasers, Cobs, Polo Ponies, Maiden Thoroughbreds, etc.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

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Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

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Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab ; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld. ; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
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Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

'A CONSTANT STATE OF IRRITATION

On Back, Chest, and Legs—Suffered Over Five Years—Consulted Several Specialists and Tried Various Remedies—Then

CUTICURA COMPLETELY CURED THE DISEASE

"Six years ago this summer I caught a chill through bathing while in a state of perspiration and for nearly five and a half years my back, chest, and legs were in a constant state of irritation, especially in the spring of every year. I have consulted several specialists and tried various other remedies to no avail until I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I have used them only about six months and now my skin all over my body is as fair as the Prince of the Asturias. I shall certainly not fail to recommend the Cuticura Remedies for all skin diseases. H. Ogden Wilson, Chedworth Villa, Gloucester Rd., Boscombe, Hants., May 14, 1902."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

BABIES CURED

Torturing, Disfiguring Humours Speedily Yield to Cuticura.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tortured, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently, and economically cured, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies suitable for children fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots : London, 27, Charterhouse Sq. ; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix ; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney ; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc. ; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flower for the Cominc Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

COOPERAGE,

FRIDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1908, AT 5-45 P. M.

Band in attendance.

CATERING TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

The whole of the proceeds will be given to the INDO BRITISH INSTITUTE.

ADMISSION TO GROUND.

Queen's Road Entrance ..... Re. One.
Cooperage ,, ,, ... Annas eight.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE & Co.; A. E. BUSSEY, Bombay Gymkhana; Mr. T. VENN, Commercial Gymkhana; Indo-British Institution, and at the Gate.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER, 18TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY LOCAL AMATEURS.

PERFORMERS :—

Mesdames Binning, Bowen, Brooks, Coombs, DeBerry, Harter, Hick, Paterson Brown, Proes, Rumboll, Stevens, Wilson and Wood.

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Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

The Music will be under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Powerful Chorus, Dances.

PART II.

THE CAFE CONCERT.

Introducing "Sambo" (The Gay Parisienne), "The Cake Walk," "It's away we have in the army (Lady Madcap), "O Peaceful England," and "Yeomen of England" (Merrie England), "Never mind the Weather" (Sergeant Brue).

Choruses from San Toy, etc.

Mr. Cottrell will play Banjo Solo "Pompadour." Orchestra from the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band, by kind permission.

Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

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For Prospectus and full information apply to

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Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
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and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"APENTA" R.D.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA.—Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opp't, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles : Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

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FOR SALE.—An English 3 cwt. Pneumatic Power HAMMER, of entirely a new Design. Brand-new, in perfect good and working order. Is to be disposed of at owner's account. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Ships and Sub Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations and the Indian Lines. Price, Wrist Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches. Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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MOFUSSIL AGENTS WANTED, on Salary and Commission. State Terms expected and most experience. The NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE Coy., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change in Electricity. Open to Inspection. To reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

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WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Certificated EUROPEAN TEACHER, for a High School. Also a temporary LADY TEACHER. Apply to Box No, 1154, care of this Paper.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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FOR
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Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, sideboard, cupboards, iron safes.

1 Pianola with 26 music rolls, in good order.
20 Volumes International Library of Famous Literature.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 French-polished office Shigram.
1 Handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th Inst., 2-30 P. M., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop at Chakla Street and in the godown at Dhobi-Gully, by order of the mortgagees in possession, Hajee Rajunbhoy Jooma and his wife Keserbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Dharsey Alloo, Valjee Dharsey and Dostmahomed Dharsey, who traded as Valjee Dharsey and Brother, now insolvents, in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees in the identures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of February, 1908, and 10th day of March, 1908, in one lot all the stock-in-trade of the mortgagors consisting of—

Chandeliers, candlesticks, large mirrors, flower-baskets, brackets, star globe and table lamps, glass crockery and plateware, cutlery, Kitson lights, chandelier articles, carpets, cushioned sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, marble-top and teak wood tables, cupboards, screens, bedsteads, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AS TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th September, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Luggage Parcels, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX., 1890, and under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Leopold & Co., in Nawrosji's Street, in the new stone building, next to Belgiam Consulate, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture, made to order by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslauer and others, rich opencarved teapoy and writing table, combination dressing and washhand tables, drawingroom suite in 10 pieces, lined Genoa embossed silk tapestry, Satsuma and Doulton vases, wedge-wood and old English procelain vases and dinner-set, old Chinaware, typewriter, elegant sideboard, rich pictures and oil-painting, artistic design Cabinet, Electric punkhs, Singapore Cane chairs, book-cases. Rich plated-ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and Walter and Hall, Fish cases, single and double almirus, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, 1 large Musical box, one nearly new Cottage Piano by S. Rose & Co., book-cases, baba pantmbulator, Ice-box, tables, Iron and brass bedstead, Ditmar's table and hanging Lamps, very handsome rich ornament of the season, Parian figures, one lot of books, Rambler Bicycle, cooking utensils and Boiler copper water-tank, sundries, etc., the property of A. Stern, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman—

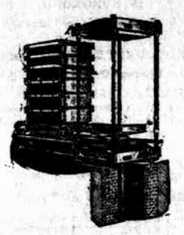
1 Raleigh gentleman's bicycle with lamp, pump, etc., complete.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



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MANCHESTER, England.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphates. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividend when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownaggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoarjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEP

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 2,244 tons Captain D. Young, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE M Maritimes Co's, steamer Oceanien, 2,536 tons, Captain Magnew arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lawada, 3,124 tons, Captain C H Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Glenlyon, 3,654 tons, Captain R I Fairly, sailed yesterday for Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,105 tons, Captain W Curtis will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Strathgarry 2,840 tons, Captain O Stanhope, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 9th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
H I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

H I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
H I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell".....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 10.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Bullock Myle...2105 Curtis.....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
City of Lucknow 2371 Byck.....K N & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fairport.....2733 Gresge.....The Bombay Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Gonipara.....1858 Bishop.....M M & Co
Hydra .....831 Lykke..Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva...2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Birley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....460: Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 346 Butler .....M M & Co
Martin.....2433 Archer ..... The Bombay Co
Nizam.....2041 Toms .....Turner Morrison & Co
Ocean .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tus Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Troger .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir .....2555 Bevill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry.....1840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde...2842 Creram.....W & A G & Co
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....Calcutta..... M M & Co
Xina .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster..... 2376 Wickham .....w & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dido	3127	Jackson	Hull	12 9	P Muir & Co
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fishenden	Chittagong	15-9	F M & Co
C & R Moshtari	1110	Gore	Buseh	20-9	Bo & P S N Co
F Delta		4780	Snow	Shanghai	16-9 P & O Co
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	14-9	B & P S N Co
K Kaiser	1714	Pohleser	Z'tear	11-9	A Strandes
L Conriand	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26 9	P & O Co
M Caledonia	5529	Tocque	London	12-9	P & O Co
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Porta	24-9	B & P S N Co
P Rahenfels	1629	Probert	K'chi	17-9	W & A G & Co

H W F D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	12-9	Bo S N Co
Sararvati	443	Ismail	Mangalore	14-9	Bo S N Co
Lawada	2124	Lane			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Tart	L'pool	29-9	W & A G & Co
3 D Balduino	2 84	Magazzini G Italia			15-9 F & R S N Co
8 Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe		12-9 N Y Kaisha
10&11 City of Karachi	3544	Halley	Karachi		12-9 K Nixon & Co
16 Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	24-9	B & P S N Co

M W Dry Dock

Ischia	2481	Belsite	Shanghai

F R S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Oceanien s	Magnen	Marilles, Aug 26
	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, Aug 11

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Dwarka s	Gutbush	Persian Gulf, &c
	Calcutta s	Young	Calcutta
	Glenlyon s	Fairley	Madras

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ballochmyle, Curtis, for Calcutta.
" Strathgarry, Stanhope, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ujina, for Calcutta, &c.
" Rahenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer Wattonhall, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yeboshi Maru, left Moji for Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Mooltan with the outward Mails of the 4th instant passed Suez at 5-30 a. m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 10.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 3,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, Gosuldas Madhowjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR UDERVALLA.

Dido s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MALMOE.

Dido s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rahenfels s—5 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rahenfels s—165 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1 bale twist, F F Campbell and Co; 14,852 cwts myrabollams, W Becher, 27 cwts mica, Latham and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wolf and Sons; 1,267 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 275 bales cotton, P Vishramdas and Co; 83 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—40,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—319 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co; 225 tons old iron, A J Bajan; 200 cwts oldiron, P Nursey; 300 tons old iron. E Tajbhoy.

Deo Balduino s—2,000 cwts rapesed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 40 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—750 bales twist, David Sassoons and Co; 1,000 bales twist. C Ebrahim and Co.

Wakamiya Maru s—3 cwts ghee, C Ebrahim and Co; 159 cwts, Kismiss T Canjee; 100 bales twist M B Kaisha.

Delta s—25 cwts condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 110 cwts dry fruits, M H E Ellias; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 81 cases opium, Bombay Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—50 bales twist, M B Kaisha.
Delta s—267 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th Aug, on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	1,08,000	4,000	2,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	223	213	8	454
For previous 8 weeks of half year	10,27,040	11,10,722	30,964	21,68,727
Total for 9 weeks	11,47,040	12,15,722	34,964	23,97,727
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,665	1,15,435	1,705	2,35,745
Per mile of Ry. do.	235	229	3	467
Total to corresponding date do.	11,38,892	14,72,665	47,148	26,49,706

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,745
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 2,51,979

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August on 131·41 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	6,000	.....	11,000
Or per mile of Railway	38	45	.....	78
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	39,805	45,516	110	1,25,431
Total for 9 weeks	44,805	51,516	110	1,36,431
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,458	13,164	868	20,490
Per mile of Ry. do.	46	93	6	145
Total to corresp'g date do.	56,351	2,10,554	1,534	2,74,439

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,490
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,38,178

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,65,000	1,35,000	7,000	3,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	93	76	4	173
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	13,43,259	11,51,947	53,264	25,28,721
Total for 9 weeks	14,87,259	12,86,947	52,264	28,35,721
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr.	1,03,673	2,44,603	10,532	4,48,807
Per mile of Ry. do.	118	278	6	254
Total to corresp'g date do.	14,74,947	25,60,677	57,475	42,93,199

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,41,807
Do. to date ..... Rs. 14,56,378

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Aug. on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	100	.....	500
Or per mile of Railway	23	6	....	29
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	2,635	1,121	9	3,765
Total for 9 week	3,035	1,221	9	4,265
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	294	70	.....	364
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	4	.....	21
Total to corresponding date do.	3,438	1,318	12	5,266

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 136
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 1,001

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August on 138·56 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,300	600	26	2,926
Or per mile of Railway	17	4	...	21
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	18,046	11,383	238	29,672
Total for 9 weeks	20,346	11,983	258	32,352
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,247	613	24	1,884
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	6	..	19
Total to corresp'g date do.	11,152	5,499	199	16,842

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,042
Do. to date ..... Rs. 15,750

An Important Brochure, published in Paris by Lavauzelle, has for its subject a study of the present tendencies of the German Cavalry. The author is Captain Niessel, and his conclusion is that the doctrine which animates the German Cavalry in its tactical employment, either with sword and lance or with the firearm, is easy to discover. It is that which inspires the whole German Army—the spirit of the offensive, which alone can give positive results in war—and Cavalry, an arm of moral effect most of all, can attain success only in the form of war which exalts the *moral* of the troops which have recourse to it, while conquering the *moral* of the adversary, this form being none other than the offensive.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

DEATH.

GOSTLING—September 10, at Palli Hill, Bandra, David Gostling, aged 68. Funeral (to-day) Friday at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Bandra Church.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLORY—August 27, at Hillan, Barahapjan, the wife of Cyril H. Flory, of a daughter.

McGINN—September 5, at Amballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor J J McGinn, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

SANDERSON—August 31, at Gondrah Chumparun, the wife of B. C. Sanderson, of a son.

SYMONDS—August 28, at Simla, the wife of W. H. B. Symonds, of a son.

DEATHS.

DENT—September 2, at North Georgetown, Madras, of cholera, Joshua Mills Dent, Store Audit Department, late Madras Ry. Co., aged 53.

PIRRIE—September 2, on s. s. "Marmora," between Bombay and Aden, Francis Brian, the second and dearly loved little son of Major F. W. Pirrie, I. A., aged five years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 46m.; High water, 11-54m. Low water, 5-23m., 5-59a.

P. and O. steamer "Assaye," with English mails of 28th August, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Parsi holiday : Banks closed.

All-India United Insurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p. m.

H. H. the Maharana Shri Ajitsingji Mills, 2 Dalal Street, 4-30 p. m.

Charity Football match, Civil vs. Military, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket, Presidency vs. Parsis, Poona.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Y. M. C. A., home. "B" Team vs. Improvement Trust, away.

Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Dance, Telegraph Buildings, Waudby Road, 9 p.m.

PHASE OF THE MOON.—Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h. 29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, September 12.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Mahomedan Cricket Club, away. Parsi New Year Eve. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-12m., 0-33a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-37a.

Sunday, September 13.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Parsee New Year's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 44m. ; High water, 0-59m., 1-12a; Low water, 6-51m.; 7-16a.

Monday, September 14.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets 5h. 43m.; High water, 1-46m., 1-52a.; Low water 7-35m., 7-56a.

Tuesday, September 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 2-35m., 2-33a.; Low water, 8-20m., 8-38a.

Wednesday, September 16.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 3-27m., 3-15a; Low water, 9-10m., 9-24a.

Thursday, September 17.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4-26m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-10m., 10-21a.

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair at Upper Colaba will be held to-day at 4 p.m.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.—A vacancy having occurred in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court by the death of Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Mr. Piroshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy has offered himself as a candidate for same.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, K. C. I. E., of Lunawada, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and has put up in a bungalow at Narayan Dabulker Road. He was attended by twenty followers. H. H. Ram Khachersingji of Rajkote also arrived yesterday and has put up in a bungalow at Gowalia Tank Road. He was attended by twelve followers.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Oceanien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow 12th instant instead of to-day. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 5-30 p. m. to-day 11th.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. instead of at 7 a. m. to-day, 11th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The trough of low pressure is still close to the Himalayas and its eastern end now extends into the North of Eastern Bengal, where local intensification has occurred. Owing to this distribution pressure, the Monsoon has given general and in places heavy rain in North-East India, except the Southern Districts, where only local rain has fallen.

There has been nearly general rain in South-East Madras, Lower Burma and the Central Provinces, while in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, and the Deccan isolated falls have occurred.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Moulmein three inches ; Bassein, Chittagong and Berhampore, one ; Dibrugarh and Jalpaiguri two ; Shillong and Dhubri, three ; Cherrapoonjee, six ; Mymensingh, five ; Sibsagar and Purnea, one and a half ; Dinajpur three quarters ; Seoni and Chanda, two ; Khandva, one ; Nellore, two ; Salem, four ; Trichinopoly, one and a half ; Madura and Pamban, one.

Skies are clear in nearly the whole of North-West India and the United Provinces and are heavily clouded in the Northern half of North-East India.

Humidity is now approximately normal ; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, the Northern half of North-East India and local rain in Upper Burma, the Southern half of North-East India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and South India

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Agra.—Fine weather, has set in. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food-gains doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower and want fine weather, Cotton crop making good progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower partially.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Food-grains prospect improving.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Fine weather has set in. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam.—Cloudy but no rain. Seasonable.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing, and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Looks like rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubly—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing begun.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade.		Byculla made	Fort Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	66·18	62·91	62·40	47·38
Thursday, 10th September.	0·16	0·10	0·09	0·08
Total	66·34	63·01	62·49	47·46
Up to same date last year	91·75	96·18	96·67	99·39

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 10.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·14	58·51	45·93	89·87

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared over the whole division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature remains normal in the eastern districts and in defect elsewhere ; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are north-north-easterly at Rawalpindi, southerly at Lahore and westerly or north-westerly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·40 inch of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue heavily clouded in Lower Sind and at Kotah, but have cleared over the rest of the the divison. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal or in defect during the day but normal at night. Winds are south-easterly in Upper Sind and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Cutch and parts of Gujarat and West Central India, and lightly to moderately so elsewhere. Humidity has decreased and is now normal or in defect. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Chanda 2·26 inches, Raipur 0·58, inch, Khandwa 1·14 inches and Saugor 0·29 inch. Cloud has decreased and skies are now generally only moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is lower than usual during the day at Nagpur and in Berar, but normal elsewhere ; at night it is normal everywhere. Winds are northerly at Nagpur and south-south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the division.

Konkan.—Heavy cloud persists at Bombay, but over the rest of the division skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Usual humidity and temprature conditions prevail. Bombay has a south-easterly wind but the other stations report calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen ; Nizamabad has had 0·48 inch, Bijapur 0·32 inch and Aurangabad 0·14 inch. Cloud has decreased and skies are now generally only moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is everywhere equal to the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now generally lower than usual, but night temperature continues normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The ridge of high pressure is still shown across the head of the Peninsula but is a little more pronounced to-day owing to a fall of the barometer in Upper India and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and South India.

A few falls are probable in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (9th)	95·9	81·6	...	0·00
Jask (9th)	104·3	82·3	...	0·00
Muskat (9th)	101·8	86·6	...	0·00
Multan	93·8	79·6	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	87·9	68·6	...	42·81
Lahore	90·9	75·7	...	30·26
Sirsa	95·2	76·6	...	31·04
Ambala	93·5	74·5	...	17·00
Delhi	92·2	77·7	...	37·40
Agra	93·0	78·0	...	32·85
Mainpuri	92·3	77·5	...	24·78
Jhansi	89·0	76·5	...	34·61
Cawnpore	92·4	78·0	...	32·40
Allahabad	92·1	78·5	0·14	32·44
Jacobabad	98·1	78·3	...	2·80
Karachi	86·0	75·5	...	5·60
Ajmer	85·4	73·7	...	33·11
Jaipur	92·7	71·6	...	35·01
Kotah	86·0	75·1	...	39·21
Bhuj	89·6	73·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	85·3	75·7	...	13·33
Veraval	82·2	76·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	90·9	70·7	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	87·5	76·5	...	22·14
Surat	88·1	77·1	...	43·84
Ahmedabad	89·6	76·2	...	32·53
Deesa	91·3	74·4	...	37·42
Baroach	82·5	70·8	...	24·01
Indore	82·1	68·1	0·02	24·09
Jubbulpore	86·0	73·8	...	56·03
Saugor	86·1	72·0	0·29	43·97
Hoshangabad	86·6	73·4	...	35·16
Khandwa	85·2	74·1	1·14	18·61
Akola	83·7	74·1	...	29·42
Amraoti	81·8	72·3	0·11	25·59
Nagpur	84·6	73·1	0·18	44·32
Chanda	89·5	72·5	2·26	52·43
Raipur	85·7	74·6	0·58	42·66
Bombay	84·1	75·9	0·08	47·40
Ratnagiri	83·3	73·9	...	74·66
Mormugao	81·0	74·2	...	101·33
Karwar	82·8	...	...	130·29
Malegaon	83·4	71·1	0·02	19·01
Ahmednagar	78·9	68·5	0·05	10·05
Poona	78·5	68·3	...	12·81
Sholapur	82·3	72·4	...	15·33
Bijapur	81·7	69·7	0·32	5·75
Belgaum	76·3	62·6	...	51·03
Aurangabad	78·2	69·2	0·14	16·05
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	73·7	0·48	36·76
Hyderabad	83·8	71·7	0·04	17·78
Mangalore	83·7	73·9	...	188·29
Calicut	82·8	76·1	...	88·19
Cochin	83·7	74·3	0·46	70·03
Colombo	86·0	78·0	...	8·32
Masulipatam	91·3	78·8	0·16	14·35
Bellary	84·0	71·8	...	3·33
Cuddapah	91·7	72·4	...	3·57
Madras	92·5	76·5	0·05	8·40
Bangalore	80·3	65·8	0·15	8·80
Coimbatore	89·4	70·8	0·50	9·56
Trichinopoly	91·1	72·3	1·28	10·52
Negapatam	91·9	75·9	...	9·33

In column wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. H. = 0·16 (66·34); G. T. H.= 0·10 (63·01); St. G. H.=0·09 (62·49); C. P. = 0·08 (47·40).

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 10th September was 29·862 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 19 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

2-Anna Seats.

The arrangement for seats at the forthcoming Rovers Tournament promises to be of an elaborate character. As will be seen from the advertisement in our columns a large number of reserved and unreserved seats will be available for ladies and gentlemen on the East side of the field. This enterprise is sure to meet with the success worthy of the continued interest of the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Hogan) in the League matches and the comfort of the public of Bombay, whose regular attendance testify to continued enthusiasm for the game of football. We are informed that on the West side five hundred chairs will be available at the very moderate sum of two annas per night. In connection with these seats a little fun will be provided during the interval in the game. Every occupant of a chair will receive a numbered and dated ticket, and at half time a responsible gentleman will draw a ticket, and the winner will be invited to dine at the Taj Mahal Hotel, or at Green's Restaurant or he may have a seat at the theatre when the Bandmann Comedy Company is playing : or if he is a family man, he may have a parcel of Lipton's goods from Messrs. Phillips or Messrs. Gomrigar or many other merchants in Bombay. Anyhow a pleasant little interlude will be provided during the game for the occupants of the two-anna seats which should at least relieve the tedium of the interval, and provide a little harmless speculation for the successful seat.

This arrangement will commence from to-morrow night but for the Charity Match to-night the seats will be let at 3 annas (without prizes) and the proceeds devoted to the Indo-British Institution fund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," September 10.)

Mr Vinayak Appaji Godbole, Mamlatdar of Taluka Malegaon and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Nasik, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of C. P.

Mr Nandkrishnalal R Majmundar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, to act as First Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Frist Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, vice Mr Damodar Waman Bhat, deceased.

Mr Nandkrishnalal R Majmundar, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Dhulia, is invested, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

Mr Nandkrishnalal R Majmundar, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and order of Subordinate Courts in the Khandesh District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Court.

Mr Damodar Waman Bhat, late First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, was on leave on medical certificate from the 29th to the 31st August both days inclusive.

Mr Manilal Dalpatram Patel, Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kaira, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own from the 25th July to the 9th August both days inclusive.

The appointment of Mr. Trimbakrao Gangatrao Patwardhan as a Conciliator in the Athni Talnka of the Belgaum District, made by Government Notification No. 4009-A, dated the 31st July is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Vithal Maharudra Vatandar Kulkarni, residing at Sindgi, is appointed, with effect from the 15th September to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Sindgi Taluka in the Bijapur District vice Mr. Abdullasaheb valad Allisaheb, resigned.

Mr. Balaji Govind Kulkarni, residing at Bhilvadi, Village Munsiff under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, of the village of Ahilvadi in the Tasgaon Taluka of the Satara District, is appointed, with eff

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—As Milton, in one of his poems, referred reproachfully to "the unsunn'd heaps of miser's treasure," he would, doubless, were he now alive, sympathise with the regret that is felt by Sir Ernest Cable, a former President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and recent Sheriff of Calcutta, that the habit of boarding is almost universal in India. This is an old story, as also is the regret that the average Indian is proof against the allurements of joint stock enterprise. It will be seen from the letter, reproduced in another column, that Sir Ernest Cable wrote on the 23rd July to the "Times" and which our contemporary inserted on the 17th August, that he has been led to think that a Committee composed of European and Indian financiers, as well as others possessing special knowledge of local conditions and circumstances, might succeed in ascertaining to what extent, and by what means the Indians can be induced to invest their savings in State or industrial undertakings to a much larger extent than it is now customary for the huge majority of them to do. If only they would rise to the occasion presented to them, and, among other things provide further capital for the construction of railways, they would not only earn a comfortable interest on their investments but would be instrumental in promoting the material and moral progess of their native land. It cannot be questioned that their money could be laid out profitably both for themselves and for their country, and it is equally undoubted that the Government are ever anxious to provide safeguards for, in order to encourage, such investments. But, as a rule, Indians who inherit, or earn, money are averse to placing it beyond their own personal control and reach. The railways in India, which have opened up the country and contributed so largely to its peace and prosperity, represent an outlay of about 260 millions sterling, or, say, about 400 crores of rupees, but only a very inconsiderable proportion of this large sum was subscribed by Indians. The sweet simplicity of the 5 per cent. interest that was originally guaranteed by the Government, failed to appeal to the Indian's mind, and he was content to leave his nest-egg undisturbed. Similarly, industrial Companies have no charm for him, the Stock Exchange no gain.

This would be a matter of small importance if the population that is imbued with the objection to put out its money, or money's equivalent to interest were numerically small; but it amounts to about 275 millions, with any amount of power to add to its number, and its wealth, in some form or other, is unquestionably enormous. During the last ten years, for example, the total value of the gold and silver imported into British India, in the form of bullion or coin, was 168 millions sterling while the total value of the same metals exported was 73 millions; so it would appear that gold and silver of the value of 95 millions sterling was left in the country. A large proportion of this was required by the Government for coinage, though the proportion varied greatly in different years In 1902-03, for example, the private imports were of the value of nearly 17 millions sterling, whereas the Government's imports were valued at no more than £82,000; while in 1905-06 the private imports were valued at nearly 14 millions and the Government's imports at 7 millions sterling. But it is not worth while to scan these and similar figures very closely, for statistics of this nature can, after all, afford but a very vague idea of what is the approximate value of the hidden treasure in this country.

Sir Ernest Cable quotes the statement of the late Mr. H. D. Macleod, the author of a book on Indian currency, that the highest authority estimated the hoards at £300,000,000, and he refers to a "financial organ" which considers that the hoarding averages 11 millions sterling annually. These figures are unavoidably speculative, but there is no gainsaying Sir Ernest Cable's assertion that "there is clearly an enormous amount of wealth lying fallow in India." This accumulation is naturally repugnant to his mind as a merchant, and he would be glad to see it turned to useful account, if only its multitudinous owners can be persuaded to relinquish their immediate custody of it. But the expedient which he proposes for tapping this wealth seems more worthy of being described by the word "Cablesque"—the telegraphic indicator word of his firm, Messrs. Bird and Co.—than by the word practical. The "Times" considers that he does not make sufficient allowance for the very great difficulty that would be experienced in conducting the enquiry which he proposes. "The very secrecy that accompanies the practice of hoarding would probably prevent efficient investigation; the people who hoard would certainly decline to disclose the extent of their accumulations, and would in many cases refuse to admit that they had hoarded anything at all; and they would regard the questions of the Committee with suspicion and alarm.' So the "Times" arrives at the sensible conclusion that, "apart from its manifest difficulties, the present moment is hardly propitious for such a delicate enquiry." After all, if the average Indian cannot be persuaded to let his money go out of his sight, he acts not only in conformity with the habit of his ancestors but also in accordance with the practice of most classes in Europe from time immemorial, until a comparatively recent period. From a British banker's point of view, "fixed deposits" should be located in a banker's strongroom, rather than in nooks and corners of an Indian's house. But the Indian thinks otherwise, and he is free to please himself irrespective of the theories of political economists of another race, who, in the words of Solomon, seek for knowledge "as silver, and search for it as for hid treasure."

SCAREMONGERS.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The papers to hand by the mail contain the usual quantum of war-talks, the wicked, wearisome old talks of wars that must be—next week, month or year, one is not sure which. It is one of the most disgusting spectacles in international politics, this inveterate habit of presumably sane, decent journalists deliberately inventing fables calculated to inflame the prejudices and jealousies of nations. Those who are loudest to day in their celebration of our "entente" with France were perhaps the foremost seven or eight years ago in proclaiming the certainty, the inevitability, of an Anglo-French War. The times are changed, and the silly season scaremongers are afflicted with the sense of a coming catestrophe, somewhere else, equally unimaginable and equally inevitable. It may be the United States and Japan, or Great Britain and Germany, or any conceivable permutation and combination of Powers waging a purposeless war which is going to decide nothing! Looking back over the last ten or fifteen years, one recalls the mischief sought to be made by the scaremongers between Great Britain and the United States over some legendary boundary line in Venezuela; between Great Britain and Germany over the Kaiser's famous telegram to Paul Kruger following in the wake of the Jameson Raid; between Great Britain and France over Fashoda or something else. To-day a war between Great Britain and the United States is an inconceivable event. We have not only no misunderstanding of any sort with the United States, but the very possibility of one occurring would be scouted. Even in the event of any difference of opinion arising surely war is so utterly out of the question that the two nations would make short work of journalists who preached war between the two great peoples. Happily, too, possible grounds of misunderstanding with France in various parts of the world have been eliminated and the two nations are now bound together by ties of friendship and mutual good understanding, which are sincerely meant on both sides to endure. A further act of amity has settled our outstanding differences with Russia. It is not too much to say that the triple "entente" is one of the greatest guarantees of European peace. The position in the Near East has long been unsatisfactory but its permanent solution is well in sight. Turkey has undergone a momentous revolution, accomplished without bloodshed and with every guarantee alike of its permanence and of its beneficence. In fact by a single stroke of policy, the Turks who had been described as an alien army of occupation permanently encamped on hostile soil, have placed themselves "en rapport" with a civilisation in the benefits of which they had so long and, perversely refused to participate. The swiftness with which and the absolutely pacific methods by which the transformation of Turkey has effected itself have amazed Europe. There is still some disposition to doubt the reality of the change and the possibility of its enduring. The doubters are, perhaps, unaware of the fact that those who knew the inner life of modern Islam—men like Prof A. Vambery—had long foretold the coming of its renaissance, and what perhaps surprises Europe to-day is less the fact of the change itself than the methods by which it has worked itself out in the political sphere. As we have said, the reform in Turkey is bound to alter the whole face of the Near Eastern problem, thereby removing one source of international trouble. The recent meetings of the crowned heads of Europe and of ministers like M. Clemenceau, M. Isvolsky, Baron von Aerenthal and Herr von Schoen must help powerfully to a common understanding among the Powers as to the significance of the change in Turkey in relation to affairs in the Near East.

Unfortunately, Teutophobia remains, and the silly season scaremonger is happy. Mr. Lloyd George went to Germany the other day and delivered himself of a message to the German people—altogether unexceptionable in itself—a message of peace and good will, and ridiculing the efforts of scaremongers to promote ill-feeling between the British and German people. Thereupon the "Times" took it upon itself to rebuke the Chanceller of the Exchequer in terms which would have been more fittingly applied to public malefactor. Mr. Lloyd George was lectured upon the impropriety of these "effusive confidences," "these crude pronouncements upon international politics." The "Times" does not say there was anything wrong, but all the same Mr. Lloyd George was told that "the tendency of certain ministers to impart their views to inquiring journalists as soon as they cross the Straits of Dover" should not be suffered to develop. Why not? It is this sort of insufferable impertinence, born of thoughtlessness, that is at the bottom of all the Teutophobia that is so much in evidence. Surely, are things so bad between Great Britain and Germany that one of our statesmen in the front rank, on a visit of inquiry into German administration of the poor law, cannot be permitted to speak in a friendly manner of a great people with whom we are on terms of friendship? Or take another case. Mr. Winston Churchill delivered a powerful speech at Swansea before the mail left, in the course of which he vigorously denounced Lord Cromer for indulging in wild language about an impending war between Great Britain and Germany. Mr. Churchill said that whether it was Lord Cromer in the House of Lords, or the Socialist Mr. Blatchford in the "Clarion" whoever tried to spread the belief in the inevitability of war between the two countries was a traitor to his own country. It is strong language, but strictly justified. Putting Mr. Blatchford on one side, Lord Cromer is no doubt in the full odour of official santtity. But what business has he, in the narrow way of party and under colour of an attack on the Old Age Pensions legislation of the Government, to talk about the inevitability of war between Great Britain and Germany? Mark, however, the language in which the "Times" chooses to lecture Mr. Churchill: "It is amusing to discover that he (Mr. Churchill) was audacious enough to charge Lord Cromer, of all people, with using wild language." But a man who choosen to speak of a friendly Power in the way that Lord Cromer did, deserves no consideration whatever. In fact no man occupying any position of responsibility deserves consideration if he snaps and snarals at a friendly Power, with whom we are at peace, and mean to be at peace. And the beauty of it all is that the "Times" is at one with Mr. Churchill in reprobating the Tieutophobists. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill, on the one hand, are in agreement with the "Times," on the other, as regards the wickedness of promoting an encounter with Germany; but the "Times" differs from them on a material point. While not wanting war, it will not actively promote peace! Of which insidious form of error the "Times" ought to be thoroughly ashamed! We do not want to fight with Germany, there is nothing to fight about, and those surely are misguided persons who would promote a war without a dispute. The best men in Germany are saying the same thing about us. Silly season scaremongers on both sides say things differently. That is all about it.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In recent years there has been much more intercommunication between the Mahomedans of different parts of India than was formerly possible. This has resulted in more united action for the common good. The Mahomedan Educational Conference, the Annual Meetings of which are held at different centres each year, has done much to foster the idea of a corporate life in one of its departments that of education. This Conference, however, is limited in its aims, and cannot deal with larger questions affecting the social and political life of Indian Musalmans. This has led to the formation of the All-India Moslem League the "raison d'etre" of which is well set forth in a recent letter to a contemporary by the Assistant to the Honorary Secretary of the League. He points out that even in Provinces where the Mahomedans are in a numerical majority there had been a lack of co-operation, and thus they had lost the influence so important a community should exercise. For various reasons they have not as a body been connected with the Congress. There has been, and to some extent there still is, too much tendency to expect Government to do everything for them. This is admitted to be the case in these words:—"Absolute apathy excused by a pathetic dependence on the good intentions of a benevolent Government, or divided efforts stimulated by ill-conceived public zeal or personal ambition, were till recently the main characteristics of the political life of the Mahomedan community." This is well put and the recognition of its truth is a great step forward to reform.

Pressure has been brought to bear on the Mahomedan leaders to throw in their lot with the Indian National Congress, but if there ever was any inclination to do so it has been set aside. Still, something needed to be done, and so the All-India Moslem League was founded. It met at Dacca in 1906 and at Karachi in 1907, but it was not until the 18th March, 1908, that was definitely organised. H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., has accepted the office of President. A branch has been formed in London under the Presidentship of Mr. Syed Amir Ali, C.I.E., with several influential Members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. Four Provincial Leagues, in the Punjab, Behar, Eastern Bengal and Poona respectively, have been formed, and seventy-five District Leagues have been started. The League is thus already in good working order and has done useful work in placing before Government the views of the most intelligent Mahomedans in the country. A great future is before the League. Its leaders are men of undoubted loyalty who possess a commanding influence amongst their own people. Its proceedings hitherto have been marked by sobriety of judgment and earnestness of purpose. The political situation has been well grasped and thus a good start has been made. The days of isolation are passed away, the whole community must work together. Then whilst wisely looking after its own interests, it can also work with similar organisations amongst other communities in seeking to obtain on sound principles redress of grievances common to all and an increasing interest in the administration of affairs. The All-India Moslem League can thus exercise the moderating influence so much needed in the present state of affairs.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 8th September give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 9 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 60 cents at Gogha, minimum 3 cents at Modasa; for season 32 inches 39 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 39 inches 96 cents at Parantij, minimum 24 inches 34 cents at Gogha. Rainfall general and sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week maximum 1 inch 71 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 44 cents at Dohad; for season 40 inches 98 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 22 inches 33 cents at Dohad. Rainfall sufficient but excessive in Halol mahal. Sowing of bajri in progress. Rice and Minor crops in good condition. Cotton and maize have suffered owing to continues rain. Maize is in fair condition except in black soil. Fodder supply good and sufficient.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 4 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 17 cents at Matar, minimum 2 cents at Anand, 6 cents at Cambay; for season 32 inches 60 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 35 inches 94 cents at Anand, minimum 28 inches 43 cents at Kapadvanj, 23 inches 43 cents at Cambay. Rain in August was too heavy and continuous, but crops are recovering owing to present break. Transplantation of rice nearly completed.

BROACH

Rain during week 75 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 1 inch 30 cents at Vagra, minimum 21 cents at Anklesvar; for season 27 inches 57 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 34 inches 28 cents at Amod, minimum 20 inches 82 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Standing cotton, rice, sesamum, jowari, bajri and mixed crops are flourishing in all talukas. Sowing of cotton and jowari almost completed and of sesamum and pulse commenced in Broach taluka and Hansot petha. Weeding being vigorously pushed on owing to continued break in rain.

SURAT.

Rain during week 68 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 2 inches 10 cents at Jalalpur, minimum 6 cents at Chikhli 1 inch 44 cents at Dharampur, 3 inches 38 cents at Bansda, 55 cents at Sachin; for season 43 inches 84 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 75 inches 15 cents at Pardi, minimum 38 inches 56 cents at Olpad, 88 inches 93 cents at Dharampur, 85 inches 28 cents at Bansda, 40 inches 29 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States. Break in rain has enabled re-sowing of cotton and sesamum in parts of Jalalpur, Chorasi and Olpad talukas.

THANA.

Rain during week 2 inches 28 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 2 inches 89 cents at Murbad, minimum 34 cents at Umbargaon, 81 cents at Jawhar; for season 82 inches 57 cents at Thana in the district maximum 90 inches 2 cents at Murbad, minimum 39 inches 3 cents at Dahanu, 106 inches 9 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall general, good and beneficial. Break in rain needed in Murbad taluka where crops will suffer if there is no break for some time.

KOLABA.

Rain during week 1 inch 18 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 2 inches 76 cents at Nagothna; for reason 60 inches 12 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 128 inches 29 cents at Mahad, minimum 59 inches 47 cents at Uran. More rain needed in Alibag and Panvel talukas; elsewhere it is sufficient. Standing crops flourishing.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 2 inches 68 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 3 inches 30 cents at Mandangad, minimum 51 cents at Khed; for season 74 inches 52 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 143 inches 27 cents at Mandangad, minimum 64 inches 80 cents at Devgad. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Prospects hopeful.

KANARA.

Rain during week 64 cents Karwar in the district maximum 2 inches 61 cents at Sirsi, minimum 28 cents at Haliyal; for season 129 inches 25 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 158 inches 45 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 31 inches 96 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall beneficial. More rain needed in Karwar, Ankola, Kumta and Haliyal talukas and Mundgod petha. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Transplantation and weeding continue in some places. Wild elephants caused slight damage in parts of Siddapur taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock general sufficient.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 31 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 4 inches 10 cents at Chalisgaon, minimum 21 cents at Bhusaval; for season 31 inches 14 cents at Jalgaon, in the district minimum 15 inches 97 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall good and sufficient. Weeding in progress. Excessive rain injurious in Erandol and Yaval talukas and Bhadgaon and Edalabad pethas. Minor crops suffered from insects in parts of Yaval and Jamner talukas, and are nearly ready in Pachora taluka. Crops improving in Bhusaval taluka. Standing crops generally in good condition.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 12 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 32 cents at Shirpur, minimum 21 cents at Shahada; for season 16 inches 55 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 35 inches 95 cents at Navapur, minimum 7 inches 34 cents at Sakri. Rainfall deficient in the western part of Dhulia taluka, the middle and western parts of Sindkheda taluka, the eastern part of Nandurbar taluka, the Tapti sides villages of Shahada taluka and the whole of Sakri taluka. Sowing of cotton commenced in Navapur petha. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition except in the western part of Dhulia taluka.

NASIK.

Rain during week 35 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 2 inches 40 cents at Nandgaon, minimum 26 cents at Baglan; for season 14 inches 13 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 134 inches 13 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 7 inches 35 cents at Niphad. Rain sufficient in Nasik, Dindori, Kalvan and Peint talukas but more rain needed in the remaining talukas except Igatpuri where it was excessive; there was a break in rain during the week in this taluka. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets completed in Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas. Weeding in progress generally. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas. Crops suffering for want of rain in Sinnar, Malegaon and Baglan talukas damaged by excessive rain in Igatpuri and Peint talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Green grass available everywhere except in Malegon and Yeola talukas, where it cannot be had in large quantities. Fodder scarce in Nandgaon, Yeola, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Cattle generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas where it is deficient for irrigation purposes.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week maximum 4 inches 9 cents at Nagar, minimum 44 cents at Shrigonda; for season maximum 15 inches 11 cents at Akola, minimum 3 inches 47 cents at Shrigonda. Week's rainfall beneficial to crops. More rain needed in Shrigonda taluka. Fodder-supply inadequate. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda and Jamkhed talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week 8 cents at Poone, in the district maximum 2 inches 48 cents at Sirur; for season 13 inches 47 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 55 inches 48 cents at Paud minimum 4 inches 97 cents at Dhond. Rainfall sufficient in the western and central portions of the district, but insufficient in the eastern portion where useful rain has recently fallen. Sowing of bajri commenced in the Deshi part of Maval taluka and in the superior soils in the east. Weeding in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply deficient in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 4 inches 1 cent at Sholapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 88 cents at Madha, minimum 92 cents at Karmala; for season 15 inches 33 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 12 inches 42 cents at Barsi, minimum 4 inches 52 cents at Sangola. Rainfall of the week general and beneficial to standing crops. It is opportune for rabi sowing but insufficient in Karmala taluka. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands as well as germinated kharif crops in good condition. Rabi sowing commenced in parts of Sholapur taluka; elsewhere lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder supply adequate but dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking is sufficient in Sholapur and Barsi talukas; elsewhere it has improved to a certain extent but is still inadequate in parts of Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Water for irrigation inadequate.

SATARA.

Rain during week 8 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 83 cents at Man, minimum 1 cent at Khandala; for season 32 inches 27 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 72 inches 1 cent at Javli, minimum 5 inches 70 cents at Man. More rain needed in Khanapur, Wai, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas, Khandala petha and parts of Aundh and Phaltan States. Excessive rain damaged minor crops in some talukas. Weeding in progress. Fodder insufficient in Man taluka. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khatav taluka.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 88 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 86 cents at Sindgi, minimum 10 cents at Bagalkot and Bilgi, 1 inch 83 cents at Jath, 1 inch at Daphlapur; for season 4 inches 89 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 6 inches 58 cents at Indi, minimum 2 inches 56 cents at Badami. More rain badly needed throughout the district. Standing kharif crops slightly improved by recent rain in parts of the district. Kharif crops damaged by insects in parts of Badami taluka. Rabi sowing commenced in parts of the district. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States and is becoming scarce and dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Surplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Indi, Badami, Sindgi, Hungund, Bagalkot and Bija pur talukas and Jath State. Irrigation tanks dried up.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 33 1-3 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 1 inch at Chandgad, minimum 9 cents at Hukeri; for season 40 inches 66 2-3 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 108 inches 50 cents at Chandgad, minimum 6 inches 80 cents at Athni. Break in rain beneficial to crops in western portion of the district, but more rain needed in the eastern portion for standing crops and for cotton sowing. Standing crops withering in northern and eastern parts of Gokak taluka and in good condition elsewhere. Cotton sowing completed in Athni taluka and Hukeri petha, retarded in Gokak and Parasgad talukas and in progress in Murgod petha. sowing of other rabi crops continues in Athni taluka and Murgod petha.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 22 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 73 cents at Haveri, minimum 2 cents at Ranebennur, none at Hangal and Mundargi; for season 14 inches 22 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 19 inches 88 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 3 inches 6 cents at Gadag. Rainfall of week insufficient, and more rain badly needed in five talukas. Rice crop in good condition. Jowari crop in fair condition except in four talukas where it is withering for want of sufficient moisture; Sowing of cotton continues in three talukas, and retarded in three talukas for want of sufficient rain. Area sown with kharif crops somewhat less than normal.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week in the Agency maximum 2 inches 3 cents at Botad, minimum 3 cents at Palitana, none at Rajkot; for season 16 inches 95 cents at Rajkot. in the Agency maximum 53 inches 47 cents at Bilkha minimum 9 inches at Rampura. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial. Weeding in progress. Prospects good. Estimated outturn generally good. Cotton crops slightly damaged by insects in Palitana and Limbdi. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Rain during week 57 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 31 cents at Navsari; for season 34 inches 85 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 54 inches 52 cents at Navsari. minimum 18 inches 72 cents at Amreli. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of jowari continues in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions and commenced in parts of Sidhpur mahal. Bajri crop thriving in Padra, Attarsumba, Vadavli, Visnagar and Kheralu mahals. Rice crop thriving in Dabhoi, Sankheda and Vargbat mahals and in good condition in Vyara and Attarsumba mahals. Transplantation of rice continues in Kadi and completed in Kalol mahal. Sowing of castor-oil seeds commenced in Kadi and Vijapur mahals. Transplantation of tobacco continues in Petlad mahal, and nearly completed in Sisva mahal.

PALANPUR.

Rain during week 3 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 26 cents at Warahi-minimum 10 cents at Sihori; for season 57 inches 50 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 44 inches 6 cents at Tharad, minimum 19 inches 8 cents at Santalpur. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in Radhanpur State. Jowari has germinated in Palanpur State. Area sown normal. Weeding in progress in some parts. Bajri and other kharif crops suffering from incessant and excessive rain. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient.

CUTCH.

No rain during week; for season 11 inches 88 cents at Bhuj, in the State maximum 29 inches 59 cents at Lakhpat, minimum 11 inches 20 cents at Anjar. Sowing of jowari completed in Bhuj, continues in Mandvi Anjar, Jakhau, Lakhpat, Bhachau and Mundra and commenced in Nakhtrana. Sowing of cotton completed in Mundra and continues elsewhere. Sowing of sesamum and castor-oil seeds completed in Bhachau and Jakhau and continues in Rapar. Sowing of castor-oil seeds completed in Bhuj and in progress in Lakhpat. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Bajri crop improving.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TOILET NOTES.

The Englishwoman is always incurably careless in the matter of sunburn, writes a lady correspondent and the fact that she rarely resorts to ordinary precautions to prevent her face hands, and arms from becoming tanned makes the use of creams and unguents an absolute necessity to counteract the harm done by persistent exposure. For ordinary tan Norfolk women use the simple expedient of washing the face in buttermilk, the juice of a lettuce extracted by boiling being likewise considered to work wonders in some cases in keeping the skin in really good condition; while it is said to be likewise wonderfully soothing if applied after exposure to hot sun or strong winds. A fresh young lettuce should be selected, well washed in cold water, and the outer leaves removed. The green inner ones should then be pulled in pieces with the fingers, and the broken edges rubbed over the face and neck. After the juice has dried on the skin, the face and neck should be washed in soft, lukewarm water, and dried with a very soft towel. Now that cucumbers are so good and plentiful, it is possible to prepare a soothing face wash at little expense, by stewing slices of cucumber in water and straining off the liquid for use. Slices of raw cucumber used for the complexion after motoring are also helpful as a means of cooling the face when it is flushed, or when it smarts after exposure to the air.

OTHER REMEDIES.

When the skin of the face appears to be greasy few specifics are more efficacious than is that of a mixture of rose-vinegar and rose-water. To make this at home, half an ounce of dried rose leaves should be soaked in a gill of vinegar for five or six days. The liquid should then be poured off and a little rose-water added, until the requisite strength is obtained. Honey should be numbered amongst the best of the many homely toilet remedies to which our grandmothers pinned their faith. Ordinary comb honey strained and bottled may be used, only a very little being rubbed into the skin at a time with a piece of cotton wool. This should only be done after washing the face and when the skin is still wet. It should be allowed to dry on so as to ensure the absorption of the honey by the open pores. Glycerine is usually too strong an emollient either for the skin of the face or the hands and if not diluted, with honey it may be mixed with a little rose-water in the proportion of three tablespoonfuls of rose-water to one tablespoonful of glycerine. To many skins, however, glycerine, even when modified to this extent, is harmful, and any face creams or lotions of which it forms a component part should be avoided, the choice being made instead of skin foods which are specially prepared for ultra-sensitive complexions. If the hands have become stained when cleaning silver or brasses and difficulty is found in removing the marks, the experiment should be tried of rubbing them with glycerine to which a few drops of acetic acid have been added, the fingers being afterwards immediately plunged into lukewarm water, or the glycerine washed off by means of a rag dipped in rose-water.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CLEAN LINEN.

That there is a scientific reason for wearing white linen cuffs is asserted by a writer in the "Lancet" (London, July 4). The white material insures that the slightest degree of soiling shall be instantly noticed, so that the tendency is to keep the cuffs in sanitary condition. Coloured shirts are therefore a step away from civilization. Says the writer:

"From an esthetic point of view the cuff seems to be and indispensable part of the clothing of the neatly and cleanly dressed individual. This assumes, of course, that the cuff is clean and spotless. Bacteriological refinements are often dismissed by many people as inadmissible in the common applications of life, but the exhibition of a dirty or even frayed cuff is commonly held to be the mark of slovenliness and dirt or as an indication that the individual has lost all regard for his cleanly appearance and condition. There can be no doubt at all that when the cuff picks up, as it is so prone to do, dirt from the counter, desk, or table, it picks up also a multitude of micro-organisms. Dirt so far may be welcomed, inasmuch as it indicates an insanitary state of affairs. There is therefore a very strong scientific argument in favour of the wearing of materials which readily exhibit the signs of soiling. The white dress, the drills, and the ducks must necessarily be cleaned at regular intervals because they look unsightly or are an offence to the eye. The demand of the eye thus encourages the preservation of the hygienic-state. It is so also with the cuff. No man with any respect for himself can wear a dirty cuff, and by keeping his cuffs religiously clean or by changing them frequently he is reducing his chances of coming in to intimate contact with a collection of bacteriological entities. The adoption of 'dark goods' or of those materials which do not show dirt may therefore be regarded as a retrograde step, for it is obvious that such materials must get soiled just as much as do those which easily show the defilement. They, however, are not so frequently cleansed because there is no offence to the eye even after several days' wear, and thus dirt is allowed to accumulate. When a man finds it convenient to wear coloured shirts and cuffs he means in reality that he can carry dirt for a little longer without giving offence than if he wore a spotlessly white material or at all events a material which readily exhibits the smear of dirt or grease. The washing-bill is, of course, reduced, and the terrors diminished of the disintegrating process which is involved in an oft-repeated visit to the laundry. Lastly, it may be mentioned that from the point of view of hygienic demand the coloured handkerchief is an abomination when its colour is merely adopted in order to avoid frequent washing."

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
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Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

SUIT AGAINST AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

Decree Passed against Him.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in a suit brought by Manasseh Jacob Manasseh, a Jewish inhabitant, residing at Apollo Bunder, against Shapurji Hormasji Harver, an alleged lunatic, represented by his guardian "ad-litem," Sorabji Hormusji Harver, residing at Taj Mahal Hotel. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 31,853-3-6 for principal and interest; that it may be declared that subject to the charge of the first mortgagee, the plaintiff has a first charge on the sum of Rs. 51,182-15-5, now in the hands of Bachubai, wife of Rustomji Cowasji Parakh; that the defendant may be restrained by injunction from receiving the said sum of Rs. 51,182-15-5; that the defendant's share in the sale proceeds may be applied towards payment of the plaintiff's claim, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Babadurji and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhoy, and Billimoria, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff sued for the balance due on two mortgages executed by the defendant (1) on the 5th June, 1905, to secure advance of Rs. 22,500, and (2) on the 23rd February, 1906, to secure a further advance of 15,000. After the suit was filed, the plaintiff, apprehending that defendant was not of sound mind, obtained an order for the appointment of defendant's brother, Sorabji as guardian "ad-litem." It was now contended that the plaintiff could not recover on the ground that the defendant, when he executed the said mortgages, was not of sound mind, and that therefore he was not competent to contract within the meaning of Section 12 of the Contract Act. Defendant's sister, Bai Aimai, died in October 1902, and under his will defendant became entitled to a legacy of Rs. 4,000 and a fifth share in the residue of her estate which was sworn for purposes of probate at nearly four lakhs. This one-fifth share was the subject of the abovementioned mortgage, defendant was present at the reading of the will, and its terms were explained to him in detail. He must then have become acquainted with the fact that one-fifth share of the residue would amount to a very considerable sum, at least Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. Defendant at first lived with his mother, then with his sister, Sonabai, and apparently had never attempted to earn his livelihood. In 1901 he appeared to have been suffering from general debility. In August, 1907, he was admitted, on the application of his brother Sorabji, to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

His Lordship reviewed the facts and the law of the case in great detail, and went on to say that when it was attempted to set aside a transaction entered into by a man suffering from delusions, the Court as a jury had to decide whether the delusions influenced the disposition or contract, and if so, to what extent. [These contracts were perfectly rational acts performed in a perfectly rational manner, and it was impossible to hold that any of the delusions, to which it was said defendant was subject in 1905 and 1906, influenced these two mortgages. Even assuming that they did influence them, they did not form the foundation of them. Without going so far as to say that defendant had no delusions, the delusions which it was alleged did exist were of a very shadowy character. The delusion of wealth amounted, in his Lordship's opinion, to an exaggerated idea of what he would get from Bai Aimai's estate, and from his admitted money transactions. There was nothing to show that he ever had any exaggerated idea of what he had actually in hand. Defendant might have dealt foolishly with his money, and speculated, but he operated on his bank account in a perfectly rational manner. It was suspected the defendant thought himself a person of considerable importance, whose duty it was to subscribe largely to the Royal Visit Fund. He did subscribe Rs. 2,000 to the fund; but this was the solitary instance that could be alleged of such a delusion having any effect on his expenditure. If the transactions had been of an extremely complicated nature, his Lordship might have felt some doubt whether defendant was capable of understanding them, but as they were of the simplest possible nature, and his Lordship was satisfied the defendant understood perfectly well what he was doing and what effect they would have on his interests, this argument could be of no avail. His Lordship found that the defendant, at the dates of the mortgage and further charge, fully understood the nature of the transaction he was entering into. The sum of Rs. 7,700 was paid to the plaintiff in terms of the letter B. The defendant was entitled to interest at 4 per cent. on the sum of Rs. 7,700. The plaintiff was entitled to a decree for the mount due under the mortgage and further charge less the sum of Rs. 7,700 with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of payment, with liberty to recover the amount from the monies due to defendant in the hands of the executrices. Plaintiff was entitled to add to his decree the costs of the suit, including all charges and expenses incurred by him. Liberty to the guardian "ad-litem" to apply to the Court regarding his costs.

QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case which has a bearing on the question of adoption under Hindu Law. The parties in the case were Ramakrishna, a minor, represented by his guardian and next friend Somasundara Ramaswami Mudaliar, the original plaintiff and appellant, and Tripurbai and two others, original defendants and respondents. Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar. The plaintiff sued for a declaration that, as adopted son of one deceased Kuppuswami, he is the owner of certain property effected in execution of a decree against defendant No. 1 was of no avail as against him. Plaintiff alleged that the property belonged to Kuppuswami, that defendant No. 1, the widow of Kuppuswami, adopted him as son and executed a deed of adoption, by which plaintiff had become the owner of the property. Defendant No. 2 having obtained a fraudulent mortgage deed from defendant No. 1 for Rs. 400, obtained a decree on the mortgage and sold the property in execution of that decree. Plaintiff further alleged that this debt was not a real debt and was not contracted by defendant No. 1 for any proper or necessary purpose and that plaintiff or his property cannot be held responsible for the debt.

Defendant No. 2 contended that plaintiff was not adopted by defendant No. 1 and that the alleged adoption was false. The debt, he maintained, was for a proper and lawful purpose. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, who rejected it with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Dharwar confirmed the decree of the court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships remarked that the District Judge has rejected the appellants claim, holding, on the authority of "Shreeramalu vs. Kistnamma," that where a Hindu widow, who has inherited her husband's immovable property, alienates part of it, and then adopts a son, the son cannot sue to recover possession of the property until the termination of her widowhood, even though the alienation was not for a proper or necessary purpose. The Madras ruling, their Lordships observed, was opposed to the decisions of this Court, in "Laximan vs. Radhabai" and in other cases. Where a Hindu widow, who has inherited her husband's property, adopts a son, the adoption has the effect of divesting her of the property and putting an end to to her estate as heir of her husband. The adoption has the same effect as her death, with this difference, that, after the adoption, she has a right of maintenance against the adopted son during the rest of her life whereas such right ceases on her death.

But the right of maintenance, so long as it is not a charge on the estate, does not confer on her any right to the estate or entitle her to transfer it by way of sale or mortgage. These are the indisputable propositions of law and indeed they are admitted in the Madras judgment on the authority of the Privy Council ruling in "Panday vs. Mussamat Shama Soondi Dibiat." If the widow, before the adoption, severs a portion of the inheritance and transfers it to a stranger, without any proper or necessary purpose, the transfer must cease to have any effect after the adoption. After discussing the Hindu law on the subject in all its bearings, their Lordships adhered to the decision of this Court in "Luxman vs. Radhabai" and remanded the suit to the lower Court for disposal according to law.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARBITRATION CLAUSE IN BOMBAY INDENTS.

At a special sitting, the Full Bench of the Bombay Small Causes Court, consisting of Messrs. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, and Mr. S. F. Billimoria, Acting Fourth Judge, has disposed of appeals filed by one Parbhudas Vanmali against the judgment of the Chief Judge decreeing a suit filed against him by Messrs Fleming Shaw and Co and dismissing his cross suit filed against them.

The facts of the two cases were as follows:—Parbhudas is an army and police contractor to the Baroda State authorities. In order to meet a contract made by him with those authorities for the supply of blue army cloth according to a certain sample, he gave an indent in the usual form to Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co. for ordering out the goods from England according to the sample, which was numbered as 303. In due course a portion of the goods arrived and when Parbhudas received intimation of this he remitted from Baroda Rs. 2,500 in advance before he had examined the goods. When a sample of these was subsequently inspected Parbhudas found it inferior in colour, texture and finish to the basis sample No. 303: and the Baroda authorities being of the same opinion rejected the cloth. Parbhudas thereon gave notice to Messrs Fleming Shaw & Co. rejecting the goods, as not being exactly according to the sample, as it was, he contended, agreed they should be. Messrs Fleming Shaw required him under the arbitration clause in the indent to refer the dispute to two European Surveyors. He consequently nominated Mr. H. Kreis of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., as his arbitrator, and Messrs Fleming Shaw and Co. appointed Mr. L. Barraclough of Messrs Graham and Co., their surveyor. The surveyors made their report and awarded to Parbhudas an allowance of 2d. per yard for inferiority of quality. Upon this report he refused to take up the goods. They were thereon sold off by public auction on this account, and Messrs. Fleming Shaw sued him to recover Rs. 560-11-3 as damages for breach of his contract. He thereon filed a cross-suit for Rs. 2,000 out of Rs. 2,500, paid by him in advance, contending that Messrs Fleming Shaw had broken their contract with him. It was contended for Messrs Fleming Shaw that though the surveyors found the goods inferior in quality, yet that by the custom of the piece-goods trade in Bombay the buyer was bound to accept them with the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, as they had given him no option to reject them. For the buyer, it was contended that no such custom existed in Bombay, that if it did exist it did not bind him; that in any case under the terms of the actual agreement between the parties the buyer was not bound to accept goods unless they were exactly according to the sample.

In his judgment the learned Chief Judge held that the custom set up for Messrs Fleming Shaw was not proved. He also held that the goods tendered were not a proper tender under the indent; and that therefore the buyer was entitled in law to reject them. But he held that the buyer was bound by the arbitration held under the arbitration clause in the indent and by the award made thereon. He therefore decreed Messrs Fleming Shaw's suit and dismissed the suit against them and awarded them professional costs.

Against these judgments Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, for Parbhudas Vanmalidas moved the Full Bench of the Court and obtained rules 'nisi' for setting aside or altering the judgments or for a new trial. His principal ground was that the question of the buyer's right to reject the goods for inferiority of quality was not referred to the arbitrators; and that therefore their award giving him an allowance and compelling him to accept the goods was 'ultra vires' and bad. Mr Kavasji B. Sethna, Pleader for Messrs Fleming Shaw & Co. shewed cause at the argumenton the rules "nisi." He contended that all matters in dispute were referred to the arbitrators; and that therefore their award was not bad.

The learned Chief Judge in giving the decision of the Court reviewed the evidence of the parties and their correspondence and the evidence of the arbitrators, and said, the Court held that the only dispute referred to the arbitrators was that of the inferiority of quality. The award having travelled beyond that was bad. The suit therefore of Messrs Fleming Shaw must fail. But the buyer's suit also could not succeed, as he had come into Court without previously holding an arbitration, and referring to his contention under the arbitration clause. The Court, therefore, dismissed both suits, and cancelled the order for professional costs made by the Lower Court in favour of Messrs Fleming Shaw.

POLICE COURT

FEEDING BUFFALOES WITH STABLE LITTER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Britto, Deputy Health Officer, charged Lala Asha and Jagannath Gani with feeding milch buffaloes with stable litter in Nana's Wadi, Girgaon, on the 18th August. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each.

THROWING REFUSE IN PUBLIC STREETS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Asla Bootha and two others were charged with throwing refuse in public streets. The accused were fined Rs. 3 each.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Thomas Baptista is removed from his office as Justice of the Peace from the City of Bombay.

Major J. Jackson, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison, was granted by the Secretary of State for India, study leave from the 15th April to the 19th June.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., to be a Delegate to aid the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of his deceased father.

Mr H. N. Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons, is granted, with effect from the 7th November, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days combined with special leave for 4 months and 12 days granted to Mr. C. C. Dutt, I. C. S., from the 26th August, 1907, is commuted into privilege leave for six weeks, combined wish special leave bringing the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect from the 7th September, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him on the above date, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to 2 years.

Mr. J. Hamilton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was granted privilege leave of absence from 12th May to 10th June.

The services of the Reverend C. F. W. Hatchall, B.A., Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Percy Barnes Haigh to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 3rd August.

Second-Lieutenant Alister Forbes to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 3rd August.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Macnamara Ward to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 3rd August.

Leave of absence from the 12th September to the 7th November, is granted to Major T. W. Cuffe Bombay Light Horse.

The services of Captain A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, for employment on plague duty with effect from the 31st July.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District, until further orders.

THE DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

The adjourned enquiry relative to the death of Mr. E. Mullar, fruit merchant, was concluded yesterday by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner. The deceased died in his room in the Whiteaway building on Tuesday night.

Captain Gordon Tucker, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, said that he examined the body of the deceased on Wednesday at 1 p. m. The heart was fatty and dilated, and the condition of the lungs showed that death was due to heart failure. The examination of the spleen tissue microscopically showed the presence of malarial parasites. Death was due to syncope during an attack of malarial fever. There were no signs of poison.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family Guests. Tickets will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each. Application for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Committee, together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort.

No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

x x x x
x x x x

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th September.

396.—Detail for the week ending 12th Instant:—

To-day, Friday, 11th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 9-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Drum.—Mufti.

Saturday, 12th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

397.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

398.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

☞ The Netherland Mail boats will call at Colombo hereafter on the outward and homeward voyages. The arrangement is that four boats will call at Colombo a month—two from Batavia and two from Holland. The first boat, the "Koningin Wilhelm," is due at Colombo from Holland on the 18th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 8.

To-day the competitions were for the P. W. D. Cup, a most interesting match resulting in a tie, with Mr. Deane who had a score of 73 with only two holes to play, 'proxime accessit' with 88. Under the conditions the first eight scores of players not entered for the Challenge shield and gold medal entitled them to compete for the Captain's Cup by match play. The best scores are given below.

Blair	89	— 2	= 87*
Montgomery	95	— 8	= 87
Deane	86	+ 2	= 88*
Shoubridge	99	—11	= 88
Priestly	104	—16	= 88
Col Barter	92	— 2	= 90*
Sanderson	100	—10	= 90
Aitken	92	— 2	= 90*
R Meade	98	— 7	= 91
Carnegie	94	— 2	= 92*
Pooley	109	—16	= 93
Mackay	106	—13	= 93*
Roberts	94	Scr	= 94*
Busch	102	— 8	= 94
Newman	109	—15	= 94

* Signifies entered for Challenge Shield.

In the afternoon Busch and Newman contested the right to qualify for the Captains Cup by match play when Busch won by 2 up and 1 to play.

In the Handicap foursomes Major Anderson and R R Boyd, W O Aitken and Roberts scratched.

Montgomery and England beat Radcliffe Smith and Carnegie by 4 and 2 to play.

Deane and Lumsden beat Shoubridge and Thubron by one up.

Boyd and Kerrich beat Duxbury and Col. Meade by 2 up and 1 to play.

In the ladies handicap for the Bombay Bangle the following were the best scores.

Mrs Holmes	96	—16	= 80
Mrs Shaw	94	—13	= 81
Miss Underhill	96	—12	= 84
Miss Ivan Somerset	108	—24	= 84
Miss May	109	—24	= 85
Mrs Newman	87	Scr	= 87

The following is the draw for the Challenge Shield.

R R Boyd ..... bye
Kerrich ..... }
Roberts ..... }
Radcliffe Smith ... }
England ..... }
Col Barter ..... }
Blair ..... }
Deane ..... }
A E Boyd ..... }
Brachi ..... }
Carnegie ..... }
D G Mackenzie .... bye
Lumsden ..... bye

The Challenge Shield and the Captain's Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Challenge Shield—Mr. Roberts beat Mr. Boyd—2 and 1; Mr. Radcliffe Smith beat Mr. Blair—6 and 5; and Mr. Deane beat Mr. Brachi—4 and 2.

The Captain's Cup—Mr. Shoubridge beat Mr. Meade, 1 up, and Mr. Sanderson beat Mr. Busch, 5 and 4.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Handicap foursomes were won by Deane and Lumsden by 4 and 2.

DUFFERS YET!

After years of play together,
After fair and stormy weather,
After rounds of every green
From Westward Ho! to Aberdeen;
Why did e'er we buy a set
If we must be—duffers yet!

After singles, foursomes—all,
Fractured club and cloven ball;
After grief in sand and whin,
Foozled drives and 'putts' not in—
E'en our caddies scarce regret
When we part as duffers yet!

After days of frugal fare,
Still we spend our force in air;
After 'nips' to give us nerve,
Not the less our drivers swerve;
Friends may back and foes may bet,
And ourselves be duffers yet!

Must it ever then be thus?
Failure most mysterious!
Shall we never fairly stand
Eye on ball as club in hand?
Are the bounds eternal set
To retain us duffers yet?
Duffers yet!—Duffers yet!

H. B.

THE HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

The Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Finals in the Harris Football Tournament were played yesterday, on the Ghorpuri Ground, in presence of a great crowd.

The Leicesters were the first to make a dash for goal, and working the ball up to the R. A. territory, shot it in after fifteen minutes' play. Shortly after the R. A. equalized, and then the struggle was fast and keen; both teams played up for all they were worth, but without success.

In the second decade, the Leicesters made a very determined attack on the R. A. goal; but the R. A. maintained a sturdy defence, and keeping them at bay, had the ball out of danger to the opposite end more than once: but in the end neither side was able to score.

An extra ten minutes each way was played, and yet there was no further score.

The final of the Harris Football Tournament was played to-day between the Royal Artillery and the Leicesters who tied with one goal all yesterday. The Artillery won by 1 goal to nil.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

The Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The finals in the Durand Football Tournament which begins here next Monday, will be played off on Saturday the 26th.

FOOTBALL.

WALTER LOCKE COMPETITION.

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Rangoon Gymkhana will meet on Saturday in the final tie of the Walter Locke Association Football Competition. The Welsh are expected to annex the Shield, which carries with it the championship of Burma. They are also expected to annex the Rugger Championship now being played for.

POLO.

The Open Tournament.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The semi-finals were played yesterday, when Colonal Stisted and the officers of the Somersetshire Light Infantry were "At Home" in the packed pavilion, while their band played a delightful selection during the afternoon.

The first game was between the Grasshoppers and the Gymkhana, who appeared for the first time. From the beginning it was clear that the Grasshoppers would walk rings round their plucky opponents, and so they did.

The second game between the 34th Poona Horse and the 13th Hussars was a most exciting affair and brilliantly fought out by both teams. It was impossible to decide between the two as chukker after chukker resulted in a blank. It was only in the fifth chukker that the Poona Horse broke the ice, and then followed up the triumph with a second goal in the concluding chukker. The sympathies of all were naturally with the Hussars, who so sportingly came down all the way from Secunderabad and failed to score at all.

FIRST GAME.

THE GRASSHOPPERS VS. POONA GYM. "B."

1. Thakur Rewant Sing	1. Capt. Anderson
2. H.H. Mah. Kishengarh	2. Capt. Wright
3. Capt. Hon. Bingham	3. Capt. Layard
Back—Mr. R. B. Wood	Back—Capt. Purser

UMPIRES.

Capt. Davie and Mr. Moir.

1st Chukker.—The Maharajah got first hit from the throw in, and Bingham following up the stroke sent the ball whizzing up to the mouth of the goal, where from a melee Layard worked the ball out of danger. The Gymkhana then had a clear run down the field to the Grasshoppers' end, but just as they were within shooting range the Maharajah galloped up, and with a neat backhander hit the ball to midfield, from where it was carried on by Rewant Singh and the Maharajah to the Gymkhana end who shot it in. The next moment Bingham was on to the ball and cleared with it to the Gymkhana end, the others coming up in Indian file; but when he attempted a shot for goal he missed it by an inch, and then the chukker closed. Grasshoppers, 1 goal; Gymkhana, nil.

2nd Chukker.—The moment the ball was thrown in the Grasshoppers ran down to the Gymkhana end, where Bingham had a long range shot for goal, but missed. On the ball being hit out from behind the line Rewant Singh was on to it at once and quickly hit a goal. Some sticky play followed in front of the Gymkhana posts till the Maharajah got the ball away and shot for goal, but the shot went wide and then the chukker ended. Grasshoppers, 1 goal; Gymkhana, nil.

3rd Chukker.—Resuming play the Grashoppers at once had the ball in dangerous proximity to the Gymkhana goal, but Anderson hit it out of danger, and then the Grashoppers made a determined effort to score their third goal. Bingham was on to the ball, and carrying it along to the Gymkhana end shot it in without opposition. The next minute Rewant Singh added a fourth goal to the credit of his side. Then the Gymkhana warmed up, and galloping down the field as hard as they possibly could with the Grasshoppers in full chase behind Wright hit the first goal for the Gymkhana. A minute later the Grasshoppers returned the compliment by Bingham placing the fifth goal to their credit on point of time. Grasshoppers, 3 goals; Gymkhana, 1 goal.

4th Chukker.—After an interval of five minutes the fourth chukker opened with a rush by the Gymkhana down to the Grasshoppers' end, and before the latter knew exactly where they were Wright hit a goal, and the Gymkhana now had two goals to their credit. Off-side was next pronounced against the Grasshoppers, but in hitting out from their line they instantly cleared to the opposite end, where nothing serious transpired. The Grasshoppers, nil; Gymkhana, 1 goal.

5th Chukker.—From the throw in Wood was on to the ball, and hitting it up to the Maharajah, the latter carried it on to the Gymkhana posts, and at once shot it through. Some very fast up and down play followed, till the Maharajah got on to the ball and swept down with it from the centre right up to the mouth of goal, but Anderson managed to save the situation, and shortly after the chukker ended. Grasshoppers, 1 goal; Gymkhana, nil.

6th Chukker.—A minute after the start the Grasshoppers got well within shooting range of the Gymkhana posts and Rewant Singh coming through the bunch in time hit it clean through. The next instant the Grasshoppers were again at work at the Gymkhana end, where another goal was scored and yet another, when Rewant Singh was on to the ball again and then the chukker and game closed.

Result.—Grasshoppers, 9 goals; Gymkhana, 2 goals.

SECOND GAME.

13th HUSSARS vs. 34th POONA HORSE.

1st Chukker.—The ball being thrown in, the Poona Horse were away with it to the Hussars' end, but it was speedily removed and hit up to the Poona end, where offside was given against the Hussars. The next instant Gulam Hoossein was on to the ball and had a clean run down the field with a couple of hits, but just as he was within shooting range he missed, and then Dangar cleared with the ball to the centre, where the chukker ended. 13th Hussars, nil; Poona Horse, nil.

2nd Chukker.—After a series of up and down runs, Steele with Hildebrand at his side chased the ball up to the Poona Horse's end, where a desperate effort was made to get it through, from a melee in front of the posts, but Goolam Hoossein saved in the nick of time by getting on to the ball and taking it on to the centre, from where Dangar hit it back; but before anything serious could occur the chukker closed. 13th Hussars, nil; Poona Horse, nil.

3rd Chukker.—Resuming operations from east of Poona Horse's end, Hildebrand had a long drive to centre, where he was ridden off by Hind, but Gulam Hoossain came up and took the spheroid up to the Hussars' posts, where he missed, and the next instant saw the ball in possession of the Hussars, but before they could get very far Hildebrand was on to it, and with a magnificent long range drive for goal sent it flying an inch outside the posts. The Poona Horse, however, continued to worry the Hussars at the latter's end, but before they could do any damage the chukker closed. 13th Hussars, nil; Poona Horse, nil.

4th Chukker.—The first stages of the chukker was characterized by very fast gallops up and down the field, till the Hussars got the ball up to the Poona Horse's end, and an attempt was made to score; but the Poona Horse galloped up and saved the situation by hitting the bull round to the centre from where it was again taken on with a full gallop, up to the Poona Horse's end, and a narrow shave for goal resulted, the ball having hit behind the line. A second later the chukker wound up. 13th Hussars, nil; Poona Horse, nil.

5th Chukker.—Starting from near the Poona Horse's posts, the situation looked decidedly serious for the Poona Horse, but in less than a minute the Poona Horse were away with the ball to the centre from where Goolam Hoosein had a clean drive to the mouth of the goal, and before the Hussars had time to follow up Hildebrand was on to it and hit it through. The next instant the Hussars provided the Poona Horse with a few anxious moments, when the ball doubled up towards the posts and was on the point of being driven in, when Grimshaw rushed up and saved. Poona Horse, 1 goal; 13th Hussars, nil.

6th Chukker.—Soon after the start off-side was given against the Poona Horse, but in hitting out the Poona Horse at once cleared to the the opposite end and Hildebrand getting on to the ball shot it in. The Hussars missed their opportunity the next instant when they had the ball well within range of the Poona Horse's posts, but had bad luck with it. The game finally wound up thus—Poona Horse, 2 goals; 13th Hussars, nil.

POONA RACES.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the Handicaps for the Poona Races, third day, Saturday, 12th September:—

THE AUTUMN PLATE—6 furlongs.—Posco, 10st 5lbs; Metal Boy, 9st 5lbs; Uro, 9st 4lbs; Fireworks, 9st 4lbs; Pincher, 9st; Currandooley, 8st 11lbs; Forfeit, 8st 10lbs; Mozart, 8st 9lbs; Oakton, 8st 9lbs; Zotique, 8st 6lbs; Dulcimer, 8st 3lbs; Prince Lyon, 8st 3lbs; Coquette, 8st 2lbs; Ianthe, 8st 1lb; Gambara, 8st 2lbs; Windy, 8st; St Patrick, 8st; Lady Metal, 7st 13lbs; Bucolic, 7st 13lbs; Crossbred, 7st 12lbs; Familiar, 7st 11lbs; Mallinyook, 7st 11lbs; Rustile, 7st 10lbs; Kileevan, 7st 10lbs; Squire Alfred, 7st 8lbs; Alruna, 7st 8lbs; Winsome, 7st 7lbs; Kunadan, 7st 6lbs; Conscience, 7st 5lbs; Lady Lomond, 8st 4lbs; and Capsicum, 7st.

Top-weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—1 mile.—Precious, 10st 5lbs; Peculiar, 9st 2lbs; Young Kohinoor, 8st 11lbs: Red, 8st 10lbs; Gladiator, 8st 7lbs; Sialkote, 8st 5lbs; Dhamas, 8st 4lbs; Monsoon, 8st 4lbs; Sooheil, 8st 3lbs; Spearmint, 8st 3lbs; Moonib Pasha, 8st 2lbs: Gwalior, 8st; Hadee, 7st 12lbs; Dumra, 7st 11lbs; Bendigo, 7st 10lbs; Vasco, 7st 10lbs; Ncoman, 7st 8lbs; Antica, 7st 7lbs; Moscow, 7st 6lbs; Brigand II, 7st 5lbs; Scarlet, 7st 2lbs; False Start, 7st 1lb; Hazza, 6st 12lbs; Wild Poppy, 6st 10lbs; Ajeel, 6st 7lbs; Company, 6st 5lbs; and Colaba, 6st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8lbs.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses have been left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance about 2 miles.—Seclusion, Chasspot, Greenstone Lamrock, Clear Artist, Daroji, Balayeuse, Lord Boyne, and Golden Morn.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance—1 1-2 miles The Master, Mother Goose, Golden Gleam, Hunting Horn, Currandooley Misty Morn, Cinder Bell, Black Wolf, Pelargonium. II, and Mandin.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.—Posco, Uro, Fireworks, Pincher, Currandooley, Forfeit, Zotique, Dulcimer. Coquette, Windy, St. Patrick, Bucolic, Crossbred, Familiar, Mallinyook Rustile, Squire Alfred, Winsome, Keenadan, Conscience and Capsicum.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Precious, Peculiar, Eed, Gladiator, Sialkote, Dhamas, Soheil, Spearmint, Moonib Pasha, Swalior, Hadee, Dumra, Bendigo, Antica, Moscow, Brigand II, Scarlet, False Start, Wild Poppy, Ajeel and Company.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Lookman, Grey Falcon, Bay Middleton, Scimitar, Young Gazelle, Munabra, Creditor, Engine, Darby, Betty, Mudlool, and Sir Jamal.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs,—Comeback, Lady Nannie, Russley Ross, Lady Leslie, Gun Metal Paltry Girl (late Minnie), Cracker, Florrie, Matalgia, Chippy, Norton, Mandeville, Koko, General Fife, and Tete-a-Tete.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the Y. M. C. A. against the Bombay Gymphana to-day, at 11 o'clock on the Gymkhana ground:—Messrs. A. A. Brown, N. George, B. Ryton, A. K. Nash, W. R. King, C. Kelly, R. Oliver, E. Lester, A. Greene, J. V. Hildreth and W. E. Kirkpatrick. Reserve:—C. Pitt.

The following gentlemen will play for the Bombay Gymkhana versus the Y. M. C. A. to-day at 11 a. m.:—

Messrs. C. G. Stileman, F. P. West, E. E. Coombs, F. P. Hearson, W. Lieut. R. Mc.Callum. Messrs. D. G. Hurlbatt, A. S. Bishop. F. Ware, E. C. Reid and Comdr. D. F. Vines.

ZENANA MISSION CONCERT.

The success of the Zenana Mission Concert given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening was assured from the whole-hearted efforts made in the organisation and management of the entertainment; and it is satisfactory to find that the anticipations of the management have been realised. The programme was a most attractive one. A large amount of musical talent had been enlisted for the entertainment, and the fame of Miss Gilda Giacchetti, as one who had obtained the highest musical honours in Italy, had attracted a large number of the lovers of good music to the Hall. Mrs. Revnell, acknowledged to be an accomplished pianiste, rendered very effective assistance, and afforded lovers of pianoforte music a rare treat. The Y. M. C. A. Glee Club gave several old favourites in the way of part singing. Among the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the success of the entertainment were Miss Vining, Miss Russell, Mrs. Shank, Mr. Shorrock, Mr. A. Rhenius, Mr. Buxton, Mr. A. M. Brand, etc. The Girgaum Mission High School for Girls has been doing excellent work since 1882; and the urgent need for help at present was owing to the fact that an entire rebuilding of the school premises has become a matter of absolute necessity. Miss Wilson, the Principal of the school, deserved every support, and the friends of the Mission will be glad to learn that she got it.

AN ABSENTEE FRIEND.

One Amboo Pandoojirao arrived in Bombay in search of work a few days ago from Jawar. He met a countryman of his. The latter suggested that the visitor should do sight-seeing. The visitor, who had a bit too much of money with him, consented, and they both visited many places. They also went to Chowpatti, where the visitor feeling sleepy, his friend advised him first to give him the ornaments of the value of Rs. 158 which he had with him. Amboo acted up to the suggestion, and then went asleep. When he woke up he missed his friend. He called at the address given to him, when he found that his friend was not there.

Sir Lancelot Hare has taken his passage for India by a boat leaving the last week in September. On being relieved by him in Assam, Sir C. S. Bayley will probably revert to Hyderabad, and Mr. F. O'Dwyer will take leave.

No decision will be arrived at by the Government of India upon the subject of extending the value payable system to parcels from England when all the Local Governments have reported upon the proposal, which was circulated some time ago for opinions.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Chanda[illegible] and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchel[illegible]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

14-99 Wadia G and Co Kedarmal Bhu[illegible] vs Surajmal Govindram Dikshit and C[illegible]
15-08 Hiralal and Co Goverdhandas Har[illegible]sad vs Shridham Gopinath Tyabji D and Co.
1511 Edgelow G W and Co Nemchand Maneckchand vs Pestonji Nusserwanji Payne and Co.
7-08 Matubhoy J M Vussonji Tricumji vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and Co.
10-08 Mehta D and D Mobdina Oomar vs Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Ardeser H D and Co.
29-08 Wadia G and Co Ardeser Bejonji Surti vs Sayed Sardar Alikhan Payne and Co.
27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Consent Decree.

376 08. Jehangir G and B Meherbai Kaikhushroo Irani vs The Administrator-General of Bombay. Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

559-07. Malvi H. M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Joravarmal Madhavram Tyabji D&

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(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)
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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1908.

SOME JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

For the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in India we have between eight and nine thousand judges, more nearly nine than eight, who, in the official year 1906-7, decided 4,189,605 cases. Both judges and cases were of several varieties and we doubt not, the quality of their judgments varied too, as a proportion of those judgments, in due course, were upset. Civil cases represented more than two-thirds of the whole, regular civil cases being 45 per cent. and appeals 4 per cent. Criminal cases represented 30 per cent. of the whole number, regular cases being 26 per cent. and appeals six. Distributing the civil original cases according to population in the large provinces we find that Madras claimed one case to every 43 persons, Bengal one in 98, Eastern Bengal one in 76, Bombay 58, United Provinces 179, Punjab 94, Burma 106, Central Provinces and Berar 117, North-West Frontier Province 73. Suits for money or movable property make up two-thirds of the total and suits under the Rent Law are more than one-half of the remainder. Relatively to the population the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam appears to be the most litigious province in India and the North-West Frontier Province the second. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are the least litigious of all. No attempt to explain, probably wisely, is made by the compiler of the Statistics of India, whose numerous volumes have recently been issued. The proportion which each class of suit bears to the total number instituted varies very widely in different provinces. Thus in Burma suits for money or movable property are 91 per cent. of the total number, whereas in Bengal the proportion is only 41 per cent. On the other hand, suits under the Rent Law are 46 per cent. of the total number instituted in Bengal. The suits instituted in 1906 involved a money value of over thirty-three and a half crores of rupees, and of these, sixty per cent. of the total number of suits instituted were for amounts not exceeding fifty rupees and nearly ninety-seven per cent. for sums not exceeding five hundred rupees. The number of suits tried by Small Cause Courts totalled 218,710. In Bombay the percentage was 36; in Bengal 18 and in the Punjab 11 of the total number of suits for money or movable property.

The proportion of unjustified litigation does not appear high. The decision went entirely in favour of the defendant in only six per cent. of the suits disposed of. The result of appeals against these decisions was to modify or reverse the decree in 27 per cent. of the total number of cases and to dismiss or confirm them in 67 per cent. The remainder were remanded to the lower Courts. The expedition with which Courts deal with cases before them varies greatly—to a considerable extent, doubtless, due to the importance of the cause. The average duration of contested cases in Bombay is set down at 92 days, 243 days for contested cases and for uncontested cases, while in the Punjab the figures were 34 and 31 respectively. The duration of regular appeals from decrees is much greater. The average number of days during which these appeals lasted in 1906 was 385 in Madras, 348 in Eastern Bengal and Assam and over 200 in Bengal and Bombay. Turning to the chapters relative to Criminal Justice we find that the average number of offences reported annually in the last five years is 1,365,897, in a population of 231,830,884. Of these 1,019,765 cases were brought to trial. The number of persons concerned averaged 1,713,454. In 1906-7, the total was 1,764,084. Of these 851,808 were acquitted or discharged and 854,930 convicted, the others having died, escaped or remained untried at the end of the year. Testing the relative criminality of the different regions of India by the number of cases brought to trial, the results are Burma worst with 84 criminals in every ten thousand of the population, Bombay next with 80, and the others in the following order:—Madras 78, North-West Frontier province 57, Punjab 55, Bengal 31, Central Provinces 27, United Provinces 25, Eastern Bengal and Assam 19. Of the total number of cases brought to trial in 1906-07 more than half were concerned with offences against special and local laws and nearly two-thirds of the remainder were offences affecting life 6,361, inflicting hurt 119,217, criminal force and assault 59,670, theft 83,694, criminal trespass 51,502. Crimes of violence were more numerous in Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces than elsewhere, but in proportion to the population were most rife in the Punjab and Bombay.

The punishment inflicted by the courts in 505 cases was death, 1,900 transportation, 133,212 rigorous imprisonment, 14,984 simple imprisonment, 643,724 fines and 21,491 whipping. The amount imposed in fines during the year aggregated Rs. 40,41,406, of which 85 per cent. was realised, besides Rs. 2,88,786 awarded to injured persons by way of compensation. Appeals were lodged by 167,455 persons against the decision in their cases and the appeals were rejected or sentences confirmed in the case of 125,337 persons, being 75 per cent. of the whole. Sentences were reversed or the proceedings questioned in the case of 24,426 persons, being 15 per cent. of the whole, while in the case of 8,290 persons a new trial was ordered and the sentences on 12,897 persons were reduced or otherwise altered. Only 334 sentences were enhanced by the High Courts, results which tend to prove the careful judicial manner in which trials generally are conducted in this country. During the year 424 convicts were hanged and 1,704 died. Of convicted prisoners there were 83,765 in the prisons at the beginning of the year and 164,722 were imprisoned for various terms during the twelve months. Of these 10,755, or over four per cent., were females. The Mahomedan community, we regret to find, contribute a disproportionately large number to the prison population, being to Hindus and Sikhs as 1 to 2·2, their proportion to the total Hindu and Sikh population of the country being only as 1 to 3. The provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Punjab, where there is a large Mahomedan population, account for 45 per cent. of the prisoners of that religion, and in Bengal and Bombay there is an excessive population. The most disproportionate criminality, however, is to be found among the Buddhists, who are almost entirely Burmese, these being 1 in 10·3 of the prison population, whereas they are only 1 in 23·5 of the general population of the country.

PATRIOTIC SOCIALISTS.

To those who are accustomed to look upon patriotism as something foreign to socialism, it will come as a surprise to hear that many of our socialist leaders, and amongst them Mr. Hyndman, who styles himself a revolutionary social democrat, have joined those who hold the belief that war with Germany is inevitable and unavoidable; that such a war will be forced upon us by the German Pan-Teutonic anti-English scheme of aggression; that within our rich and scattered Empire there is much that Germany desires and she will be compelled to find an outlet for her growing population. These are a few expressions of the views now held by some of the leading lights of the Socialist Party. They acknowledge to have at last realised the *raison d'etre* for the formidable battle fleet that Germany is constructing, and to accomplish which she is straining her resources to the utmost. On the other hand, Mr. Keir Hardie, as the leader of the Labour Party, declares that it is all false and the work of scaremongers; that Germany has no aggressive designs as regards England; that he and his party could kill the war spirit, "even before it is born" and, if need be, compel both countries to desist from further manufacture of armaments and warlike preparations by an organised Labour movement in England and Germany which would simply stop the output of war supplies. The deputation of Labour Members of Parliament about to go over to Germany and whom Mr. Hardie refers to as messengers of peace, will no doubt return as fully convinced as they are now, that Germany's intentions towards England are nought but pacific. To them will be extended the hand of brotherhood and peace, no doubt, but it carries no guarantee that Germany will in any way relax the efforts which she is now making at all costs to become a great and aggressive sea-power. Mr. Hislam in his commendable book "The Admiralty of the Atlantic" tells us that the late Karl Blind, two years ago, wrote that "if a Republic was established in the Fatherland her naval policy would still have to remain the same." So much does this policy meet with the approval of the Labour Party in Germany that its organisations contribute to the "Navy League," the members of which, Mr. Hislam tells us, number little short of a million, as against a membership of 20,000 in our own Navy League. He further gives an extract from a German paper, which is the organ of the Labour Party in that country, and Mr. Keir Hardie would do well to ponder over the warning to be taken from an expression of such ideals as the following:—"That Germany must be armed to the teeth, possessing a strong fleet is of the utmost importance to working men, what damages our export damages them also and working men have the most pressing interest in securing prosperity for our export trade be it even by force of arms. Owing to her development, Germany may perhaps be obliged to maintain her position sword in hand Only he, who is under the protection of his guns, can dominate the markets, and in the fight for markets German workers may come before the alternative of either of perishing or of forcing their entrance at the sword's point." The fact that these words were written nine years ago only proves that the Labour Party in Germany have been consistently true to these ideals during that period, judging by the rapid strides that have been and are still being made in naval construction.

ESPERANTO.

ESPERANTO has attained to a dignity that many an older language might envy, for its Fourth International Congress assembled in Dresden on the 17th of August. Dr. Mybe of Hamburg presided, being introduced by our old Bombay citizen, Dr. Pollen. That enthusiastic Esperantist opened the proceedings as President of the last Congress. The appearance of the veteran Dr. Zamenhof was greeted with a roar of cheering more primitive and simple than even his own invention can ever be. When the Delegates had cheered their utmost, they subsided into the singing of an Esperanto hymn. Various nationalities and Governments were represented at the Congress. Saxony, through its Minister of the Interior and Public Worship, Herr Lange, sang the praises of the new language and hoped the Congress labours might be crowned with success. Dr. Beutler, Chief Burgomaster of Dresden, voiced the Municipality of that town, expressing his conviction that Esperanto, as a world language, would prove of immense importance. Dr. Zamenhof dwelt on its ideal and real value and recognised with delight the fact that the Fourth Congress was supported by several Governments. The speeches were rendered into Esperanto there and then. It would have been a more hopeful sign of the spread of the language if the learned speakers delivered their thoughts at once with confidence in the tongue they desire to see adopted throughout the world.

THE LATE MR. GOSTLING.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. David Gostling, one of the oldest Europeans in Bombay—another who had stayed too long away from his native country. For many years past he took an active part in most undertakings for the well-being of the people and had as wide a circle of acquaintances and friends among Indians—and perhaps more influence with them—as among his own countrymen. As an Architect and Engineer he played a prominent part in the development of modern Bombay and, as a capitalist, was interested in a large number of industrial concerns which have tended to bring this city into commercial importance. Although not an ostentatious man and one who refrained from seeking civic dignity, he rendered practical assistance in the discussion of most schemes for the betterment of the city and its people and left his mark upon most successful undertakings, especially those in the northern districts of the island, to which it may almost be said he gave life.

MAJOR GENERAL Sclater, Quarter Master-General in India, arrives at Simla on Sunday next, from leave.

THE Twenty-Four Parganas (Alipore) District Conference is to be held at Agarpara, near Barrackpore, on the 12th and 13th instants.

MR. Malan, District Judge, Simla, who is now on special duty, is posted to Sialkot as temporary Additional Judge.

MR. Iremonger, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, has thirteen months' leave, from the 2nd proximo.

THE Acting Advocate-General, Bombay, Mr. Lindsay John Robertson, has been appointed to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending 8th September, 216 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, four were shipped to Cutch Mandvi, 196 were purchased by the Bombay Government, and farmers purchased as follows:—Nasik 2, Poona 1½, Surat 3, Ahmednagar 8½, and Porbandar 1.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. DUG. GRAY, Commanding Kohat, who has seen service in every kind of Frontier fighting, from the Afghan War of 1879 to the Waziristan Expedition of 1902, presides at the Annual Frontier Force Dinner at Simla on the 10th September. No less than thirty-seven officers of this famous body are to be present.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

THE SOUVENIR CRAZE.

Fashion Scouts.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUGUST 21.

THE news of the engagement of Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, came as a veritable bombshell to the world of smart Society. For at least ten years past the rising young Cabinet Minister, who has been by turns successful author and war correspondent, has largely entered into the speculations of match-making mothers. Rumour has engaged him to the belles of the season one after another, the name of a Royal princess has even been coupled with his. Still "dear Winston" remained wedded to bachelorhood and Society finally settled down to the comfortable belief that when he could spare the time from his multifarious political and social duties, the young Minister would seek out an American heiress. For, although Mr. Churchill will probably be Prime Minister of England one day, he has little money beyond that which he earns.

Then late last Friday night, a couple of hours before midnight, in fact, came the news that "a marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Winston Churchill and Miss Clementine Hozier."

Miss Hozier, who is a remarkably pretty girl, with classical features, fine eyes and light brown hair, which she wears parted in the middle and arranged in soft masses round her face, is a daughter of the late Sir Henry Hozier, the popular secretary to Lloyds, and Lady Blance Hozier, a daughter of the late Earl of Airlie. Miss Clementine Hozier made her debut four seasons ago, but although she has a host of titled relatives, being a niece of such famous Society women as Lady St. Helier, from whose house in Portland Place she is to be married, and the Countess of Carlisle, the bride-elect is not a Society girl in the strict sense of the word. That is to say, she has lived a good deal abroad and is a little more "bookish" than the average girl. As in everything else in his meteoric career Mr. Churchill is going to "hustle" about his wedding. The engagement actually dates from August 10th, was announced publicly on August 13th, and the marriage will take place on September 15th. The marriage moreover is a pure love match, for Miss Hozier has no fortune.

The engagement, by the way, so I learn from a near relative of the bride, would have been announced earlier, but for Mr. Churchill's superstition with regard to Friday. It had been arranged that the members of the two families should be informed and that the announcement should then be made public. This had been done in time to allow of the announcement being published in Friday morning's papers. But Friday, said Mr. Churchill, was such an unlucky day, and so the news was kept back until very late on Friday night, so that it should not reach the public until Saturday.

THE SOUVENIR CRAZE.

All the American visitors who have passed through London since the beginning of the tourist season seem to have gathered together in the metropolis this week. This indeed is literally true for our guests of the summer have returned for a last peep at us all before embarking on the home-bound boats that are leaving England almost daily just now.

In the intervals between sight-seeing hurried inventories are made of the purchases made during a three months holiday in Europe, and the number of articles that can be collected in that time by an American woman bitten by the souvenir craze is indeed amazing.

American tourists travelling on the continent invariably have their purchases packed up by the shopkeeper and consigned to one or another of the depositories in London to await their return.

The American Express Depot was besieged by home-going Americans yesterday, who had called to collect these souvenirs of the cities of Europe.

"There's a little parcel of mine from Zurich. I guess I'll just take it right away now," I overheard a brisk looking little American lady say to one of the baggage clerks.

"I don't think you can carry it madam. It weighs 35 pounds," said the official courteously.

"Shakes alive! What can I have bought in Zurich to weigh 35 pounds?" she appealed to her two daughters, and the news that weighty parcels from Florence, Venice, Lucerne and Berne were also awaiting her commands added to her embarrassment.

Many purchases have been made at our London shops. Although there is a fifty per cent. 'ad valorem' duty on made-up clothing, American visitors are taking back several new gowns, particularly evening dresses and tailor-mades with them. Feathers with a fifty per cent. 'ad valorem' duty added to their cost are still found to be a profitable investment, and the modest ten per cent. on hemstitched and drawn thread work handkerchiefs does not stop our American friends from laying in a stock of handkerchiefs embroidered by Irish peasant girls. On a handkerchief edged with real lace, fifty per cent. must be paid. The American woman is a match for the U. S. A. officials, however, and when it comes to personal belongings she can generally produce proof that a garment has been worn if only for half an hour.

A NEW HAT PIN.

The newest hat pin is very fascinating and is, I am told, of Spanish origin. It is called the fringe pin and is used to fasten the hair to the under part of the hat brim. From a single jewel or enamelled centrepiece tiny jewels are suspended on a fringe of slender chains, about half a dozen chains being allowed to each pin. The fascination of the pin lies in the way it is worn. The little chains are carefully hidden by the hair so that the tiny jewels seem to be glittering like dew drops among the curls at the side of the head. The effect is decidedly good and the idea is quite novel too.

The Directoire modes have brought in an absolutely new way—to the present generation at least—of wearing precious gems. The tiara, necklace, corsage ornament, long drop earrings, bracelets, pendant, ring and jewelled shoe buckle have hitherto represented the possibilities of jewelled decoration open to the fashionable woman. Now the folds of the Directoire draperies are caught on the left hip with a beautiful jewelled clasp which should match the jewellery worn by the wearer.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

The ideal autumn hat is what everyone is looking for. Though summer is still with us the dainty hats of muslin chiffon and lace wreathed with flowers, which looked so fresh and charming a few weeks ago, are now a little dashed and faded. Something light and pretty but just a trifle more substantial is wanted. The Queen of Spain will set the fashion in autumn millinery if I mistake not. Queen "Ena," it will be recalled, has a pretty taste in millinery and the huge picture hats encircled with enormous ostrich feathers which she ordered for her trousseau were the forerunners of the large hats which every fashionable woman has been wearing for the past two years. The hat which the young Queen was wearing on her arrival in London the other night is just what is wanted for Autumn. Of fine black crinoline it had the wide becoming brim of the period and was simply trimmed with soft white wings which wrapped themselves completely round the crown. Two huge white wings were fastened at the left hand side, the points falling off the brim at the back.

The day she lunched at the Spanish Embassy she wore a similar hat in shades of saxe blue. The changes can be run very attractively on this species of headgear. A soft mole-coloured straw, for instance, is perfectly charming when it is trimmed with pink wings and mole chiffon.

Wings it would seem are to be quite a feature of autumn millinery. They are of immense size, however, and bear but little resemblance to the modest little wings which have adorned hats in other seasons.

FASHION SCOUTS.

An army of secret scouts, emissaries of the modistes and milliners of the Rue de la Paix, Bond-street and Fifth Avenue are now reconnoitring Trouville for the purpose of capturing the sartorial novelties for the autumn season.

Both men and women are sent by these firms to act as special correspondents at the front. Immaculately dressed with good manners and address, all the scouts have to do is to live the life, to bathe in the morning, spend the afternoons on the plage and the evenings in the Casino. But each man and woman has an eye trained to appreciate the smallest change in the cut of a skirt, an additional seam in a Directoire coat, the arrangement of the folds of a sleeve, the precise height of the collar or width of the ruffle, and new and original colour blend as well as such apparently minor matters as the curl of a feather or the placing of a button.

Each night an exhaustive report in the nature of secret despatch is written and sent to London or Paris while the American scouts, who are also acting as buyers for their firms, guide their purchases when they return to Paris by what they have seen at Trouville.

Many of the smaller and less scrupulous firms adopt a system of frank spionage. A smart girl is sent to Paris with instructions to obtain a position in the workroom of a celebrated firm, or, if that should prove impossible, to make friends with some of the work girls there. Valuable information is obtained this way and passed on to the girl's employers in some West End street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday September 11.

Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A.; next for duty Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

2nd Lieutenant Baddeley, 7th Lancers, is transferred to the 19th Lancers.

The following Officers are appointed to the Indian Army and posted as stated:—

2nd Lieutenant Anderson, Royal Sussex, to the 6th Light Infantry; Lieut Parsons Nottinghamshires, to the 52nd Sikhs; 2nd Lieuts Boswell, East Surreys, to the 28th Punjabis, and Berrington, Royal Field Artillery to the 15th Lancers; Chapman, Royal Fusiliers, to the 31st Lancers, and Thomas, West-Riding Regiment, to the 9th Horse.

Lieutenant Kemble, East Lancashires to the 81st Pioneers.

Captain Gray, attached to the Royal Field Artillery, Jullundur, is posted to No. 3 Ammunition Column.

Captain Queripel, attached to the Royal Field Artillery, Neemuch, is posted to No. 8 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Carrington, attached to "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow, is posted to "D" Battery Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Artillery, Ahmednagar.

Owing to cholera and floods on the route to Chitral, the Chitral Reliefs for the current year have been postponed until next year.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM, SURAT.

A general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, held on the 1st instant, adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) "That this Anjuman-i-Islam Surat is very much thankful to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for His Excellency's proposal to appoint a Committee of respectable Mahomedans of Bombay to look after the welfare of the Hajees in Bombay."

(2) "That this Anjuman sympathises with the voice raised by the Conference of the Mahomedans of the Deccan and humbly and respectfully requests His Excellency to reconsider the recent resolution in respect of the election of Municipal Councillors, as the Mahomedans cannot expect to be elected if that resolution is adopted."

(3) "That this Anjuman regrets to learn the 'zoolum' and partiality with which the natives of India are treated in the Transvaal and other parts of Africa, and humbly and respectfully requests His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to be kind enough to take the grievances of the natives of India into His Excellency's kind consideration and protect the rights of their subjects—the natives of India."

(4) "That this Anjuman on behalf of the Mahomedan Community submits and declares their loyalty to the British Crown and reassures the Government that the ill acts of a few 'badmashes' will create no effects whatsoever and that the Mahomedans look at them with hatred."

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Appeal from Durban.

ALLEGED BREAKING OF COMPROMISE PLEDGES.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, has received the following telegram from Durban:—

"A Mass meeting here request the leaders to call meetings all over India protesting against the sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour ordered by the Transvaal Government on President Dawood Mahomed, vice-President, Mr. Rustomjee, Secretary, Mahomed Cassim Anglia and several educated Hindu brethren by violating the compromise pledges and further debarring the entry of highly educated Indians into the Transvaal Congress.

IT is announced by the "Daily Mail" that a scheme is in the air for the resuscitation of the old idea of a Bank and Stock Exchange to be open day and night, one of the advantages being "so that information obtained late at night can be acted upon without delay in an active market." One essential trouble in regard to this plan, says the "Financial Times," is that in these times enough business cannot be found to create an active market during the day, so that it seems hardly worth while sitting up all night in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross in expectation of a boom.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

OPENING AT WESTMINSTER.

Impressive Gathering of Dignitaries.

RIGHT OF DEMONSTRATION CLAIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The solemn opening of the Eucharistic Congress took place at Westminster Cathedral to-day. The ceremony was most impressive. Eight Cardinals, fourteen Archbishops, and seventy Bishops from the whole world took part. Most of the leaders of English Catholicism were present.

Cardinal Vannutelli, in his opening address, paid a high tribute to the noble hospitality of free England, which, after centuries, has opened the door to a Pontifical Legate. He expressed the Pope's esteem for the British nation, and recalled the unforgettable memories of Catholic England. He concluded by invoking a blessing on Great Britain.

Archbishop Bourne, replying, welcomed the Cardinal in the name of British Catholics. He characterised the Congress as a reparation for all utterances whereby the Holy Sacrament had been outraged in Great Britain in the past. Though profiting by their countrymen's sense of justice, they proposed to exercise the fullest rights of free speech and public demonstration. He disclaimed any hostility towards others thinking differently.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Eucharistic Congress began its deliberations to-day by the reading of papers before meetings of the different sections.

The newspapers are full of correspondence on the subject of Sunday's procession.

In spite of the opposition of the extreme Protestants its organizers are resolved to hold it.

It has been arranged that 12,000 Catholics shall guard the route.

GERMAN FINANCIAL REFORM.

Huge Increase of Indebtedness

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS IN EIGHT YEARS.

HEAVIER TAXATION FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

An official statement issued in Berlin dwells on the urgent necessity of reform of the Imperial finances.

The statement shows that the debit is now £212,500,000, an increase since 1900 of £100,000,000.

Bills will be introduced providing for the gradual redemption of the debt, and for rigid administrative economics, but new taxation is inevitable.

The statement foreshadows increased death duties and taxes on luxuries, artificial light and on unearned incomes.

THE SULTAN'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Arrest at Constantinople.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Silvio Ricci, the alleged author of the bomb attempt on the Sultan on the 21st June, 1905, has been arrested at Constantinople, whither he had returned, believing he was protected by the amnesty.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

Annexation Bill Passed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Belgian Senate has passed the Congo Annexation Bill.

NEW AEROPLANE FEAT.

Another Wright Machine.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Orville Wright travelled in his aeroplone 38½ miles in 62 mins. 15 secs.

He afterwards made a six minutes' trip, covering five miles, during which he was accompanied by an army lieutenant.

ST. LEGER.

Details of the Running.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The weather at Doncaster to-day was showery. The attendance on the course was enormous. The King was present.

Pom led up to the straight, where Your Majesty went to the front, followed by White Eagle and Santo Strato. Time—3 mins. 6 secs.

The other horses finished in the following order: Pom, Primer, Ebor, Signorinetta, Royal Realm, Bembo, and Norman III.

THE Somali Mullas apparently have become aggressive again after a long period of inaction. The statement of a correspondent at Aden, concerning the activities of the Mullas, refers, it seems, to Somaliland and not to the Aden Hinterland.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

A Midnight March.

RIOT IN GLASGOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Glasgow unemployed carried out their threatened midnight March last night. Three thousand met in George's Square and inflammatory speeches were delivered.

The police dispersed the demonstrators, but they again formed up, singing and shouting.

The mounted police, who were lying in ambush around the residence of the Lord Provost, thereupon charged, using their batons freely.

Many injured have been admitted to hospital.

All the police have been called out and leave has been stopped to soldiers.

A NEW DREADNOUGHT.

Launched at Portsmouth.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

H. M. S. "St. Vincent" of 19,250 tons, the heaviest battleship of the "Dreadnought" class, was launched to-day at Portsmouth.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Health far from Favourable.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

A telegram from the Hague states that Queen Wilhelmina's health, though not giving cause for anxiety, is far from favourable.

Her Majesty has been confined to bed for some days, and is weak.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Subramania's Release.

GOVERNMENT THANKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 10.

A meeting of the members of the National Fund was held at the Mahajana Saba hall yesterday, when the Chairman, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy Rao, C. I. E., moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting records with gratification the withdrawal of the charges instituted against G. Subramania Iyer (Secretary of the Association), to whom this Association owes its inception and continued usefulness. It further conveys thanks to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the consideration shown in dealing with the charges."

In doing so, he said they had been threatened with the loss of the invaluable services of G. Subramania Iyer, who was the real founder of the Asssociation and one of the very few indefatigable workers in the cause of industrial prosperity in Southern India. Fortunately for them all cause for anxiety had disappeared as the Madras Government had spontaneously and magnanimously withdrawn all the charges preferred against him and have set him free to continue the good work. This benevolent act of the Government could not be too highly praised and would have a marvellous effect in strengthening the loyalty that existed among the people of this Presidency towards the British Crown.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mahomedan Loyalty.

GOVERNMENT'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Honorary Secretary of the All India Shia Conference, Lucknow, has received the following letter from the Chief Secretary to the United Provinces Government:—"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a resolution passed at a meeting of the General Standing Committee of the All India Shia Conference, held on 26th July 1908, in which disapproval of seditious and revolutionary actions is expressed, and to say that the loyal sentiments expressed are appreciated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and rthe Government of India."

The Coimbatore Case.

SARMA FOUND GUILTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 10.

At the Sessions Court, Coimbatore, before Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, I. C. S., the further hearing of the case against M. A. Krishnaswamy Sarma, charged with preaching sedition, promoting or attempting to promote feelings of racial hatred, and publishing matters likely to incite Indian sepoys to attack Europeans in connection with the speeches delivered by him at Karur, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. S. S. Venkatramana Iyer continued his arguments on behalf of the accused, after which Mr. T. S. Balakrishna Iyer, Public Prosecutor, addressed the Court at considerable length.

Eventually the assessors found the accused "guilty" under Sections 124A and 153A, and "not guilty" under Section 505, and recommended him to mercy on the score of his youth.

Judgment was reserved.

THE two handsome brass candelabra in the sanctuary of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, have been reburnished, and were brought into use for the first time after many months at Evensong on Sunday last. The numerous lighted candles and the polished candelabra produced a very bright and pleasing effect.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PARSIS OPEN WELL.

Splendid Bowling by Joy and Cheetham.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The morning of the great struggle has arrived, overcast and dull early, but improving later with every prospect of a brilliant day and the wicket seemingly in perfect condition. The field is practically surrounded with tents for the accommodation of the spectators who are more numerous than usual owing to the expected keenness of the contest.

It is a sporting crowd this Poona one, and a critical and exacting one at that. One that knows the niceties of cut and glide, appreciates the mighty drive and daring full, and cheers to the echo the brilliant catch.

Of the teams much has already been written, and time and space would not allow a dissertation thereon, even were it called for. Suffice it to say, that both teams were well represented, fit and full of the lust of battle. Sprott, the skipper, and Greig, the hero of a score of Presidency matches, always game and always good for runs. Heath and Cooper, from Ahmednagar, good batsmen these and favoured with a wicket that should be to their liking. Cheetham glad to be back among his friends and determined to do in Poona what he has done in Bombay. Turner and Milne, the lightning bowlers, wondering if perchance the all-seing eye of the groundsman has overlooked a spot. Joy and Townend, both new hands, and burning to win their spurs in Presidency cricket. Rutter quite at home on the scene of his many triumphs, and Airy alert and without the listlessness of a week ago that caused his downfall. Ross from Belgaum holds himself in readiness. A good cricketer this, as he showed last year, but short of practice this season. The Parsis have had a good knock at the nets, and one saw the old familiar cuts and drives that one knows so well and that almost superhuman flexibility of wrist that so many covet in vain. The teams are well balanced and the game ought to be keen and evenly contested to the end.

THE PARSIS.

The Parsis won the toss and elected to bat. Mistry and Mody opened the batting, opposed by Joy and Cheetham. Both batsmen started cautiously. Mody obviously not quite at home with Cheetham's wily slows. Two fours were soon scored off Joy and at 11-45 the first decade was signalled, and Mody then cut Joy for a beautiful fourer. After two overs Greig took the ball from Cheetham to enable him to bowl from the Gymkhana end. Mistry then made two of his hurricane cuts with no result, the ball being smartly stopped by cover-point. The change of ends had an immediate result, Modi being splendidly bowled by Joy. (21– 1—7.) Meherhomji succeeded the returning batsman and placed a single to his credit in the first over. Joy continued to keep a good length, but Mistri soon spotted a loose one and added another four to his score with a delightful late cut—30 up. Meherhomji, who did not seem comfortable, was the next victim, succumbing to a smart catch by Sprott off Joy. (36—2—11.) Dinshaw was the next arrival at the wickets and opened very cautiously, finding neither Joy nor Cheetham to his liking. Mistry's free and easy style so well known was much in evidence and as a result 50 was registered at 12-25.

Turner then succeeded Cheetham at the Gymkhana end, four being scored off the latter's last ball by Dinshaw with a pretty leg glance, causing the sixth decade to be registered as a result of one hour's play. Mistry at this point seemed well set, and it must have been with feeling of thankfulness that Joy saw one of his lightning deliveries scatter the stumps (67—3—33), and Mistry departed. Things then looked more rosy for the Presidency, but the Parsis have no tail. Warden joined Dinshaw, but only survived a few overs, being clean bowled by Joy, who was keeping a good length and varying his pace with good effect. The great Mulla then arrived on the scene and after opening carefully, seemingly determined not to hit, at last got his eye in and made some of his typical shots. Dinshaw now had to retire, caught by Milne off Joy, having made a useful 17. Kapadia succeeded him and though not at all at home managed to knock up ten. Mulla in the meantime had got going and was merrily hitting, though treating Cheetham, who had again gone on at the Gymkhana end, with some respect.

Some remarks should be made about the fielding. Sprott behind the wicket and Heath in the long field have been excellent.

On retiring for lunch Mulla had 23 not out to his credit.

AFTER LUNCH.

When play was resumed after tiffin the wickets fell fast and furious, Joy with his stingers doing great damage. The rate of scoring continued to be exceedingly slow, nnder twenty runs being scored in half an hour. Elchidana and Pavri both succumbed to Joy at 131, and four runs later Mulla was caught by Cooper after accounting for a useful 37, top score for his side, though his innings was by no means a faultless one. The last two men, as often happens, made a stand, and for a time defied all the attacks of the bowlers in good style; but an addition of 25 runs saw their last effort, the innings closing for a rather meagre 161. Joy, of the bowlers, was predominant, keeping a splendid length and coming off the ground fast and low, and seven wickets in one innings is a record to be proud of.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidency innings commenced at 3-50, Captain Greig and Townend going to the wickets to face the attack of Warden, from the Gymkhana end, and K. B. Mistri. When only one had been scored Townend was cleaned bowled by Mistry, —a good ball certainly, and one that kept very low. (1--1--0.)

Cheetham next appeared and soon began to show his old style, making two beautiful off drives and playing with characteristic ease; but misfortune soon followed in the downfall of Cheetham, who succumbed to a tricky one from Warden. (27—2—11.) Cooper then arrived, but was immediately given out l-b-w to Mistry. (28—3—0.) Greig had been playing a good innings, and at this point was joined by Airy, who had obviously made up his mind to keep his wickets intact, runs being quite a secondary consideration. He continued playing a careful waiting innings, content for Greig to make the runs. After adding 21 only Greig was given out l-b-w, Mistry again being the bowler. This was a great misfortune to the Presidency, and it looked as though from this point a rot might set in, not from any lack of good batsmen, but simply from funk, that terrible cause of so many collapses. However, Heath of Nugger fame joined Airy and soon got to work. His cuts and off-drives were a feature of the match. Four after four was added to his score with the greatest of ease, and seeing him play one thought how easy cricket must be. Both batsmen continued to play well, one seoring fast and the other waiting. The other Mistry (K. M.) now relieved Warden, but without effecting a separation. Runs continued to come, and the aspect of the game was again changing. K. B. Mistry, who had been bowling since the start, was now superseded by Vatcha, who with his first ball scattered the stumps and sent Heath back to the pavilion with a very useful 47 to his credit—useful indeed and not for the runs only but the moral support which is so cheering. The captain then went in to bat, but was bowled almost at once by a splendid ball from the same bowler. (102—6---0.) At this stage Warden again took the ball at the Gymkhana end, and Turner joined Airy, when runs again came freely. One cannot say too much of the excellent innings played by Airy. At the close of play his score only registered 20; but at that stage of the game his waiting policy was the one thing wanted. Mention must be made of Turner, who appeared quite at his ease, making some beautiful glides to leg. At six o'clock the stumps were drawn, the tota being 135 for 6 wickets, Airy and Turner not out with 25 and 20 respectively.

Full scores:—

PARSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr. K. M. Mistry, b Joy ...	...	33
Mr. J. B. Mody, c Greig, b Joy ...	...	7
Mr. Meherhomji, c Sprott, b Joy ...	...	11
Mr. N. M. Dinshaw, c Milne, b Joy ...	...	17
Mr. Warden, b Joy ...	...	3
Mr. Mulla, c Cooper, b Cheetham ...	...	37
Mr. Kapadia, c Heath, b Cheetham ...	...	10
Mr. Elchidana, c Greig, b Joy ...	...	6
Mr. D M Pavri, b Joy ...	...	0
Mr. K B Mistry, not out ...	...	13
Mr. M B Vatcha, b Turner ...	...	12
Extras ...	...	12
Total ...		161

THE PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt. Greig, l-b-w, b Mistry ...	...	21
Lieut. Townend, b Mistry ...	...	0
Mr. Cheetham, c and b Warden ...	...	11
Lieut. Cooper, l-b-w, b Mistry ...	...	0
Mr. Airy, not out	...	25
Capt. Heath, b Vatcha ...	...	46
Mr. Sprott, b Vatcha ...	...	0
Capt Turner, not out ...	...	20
Capt Rutter		
Mr. Milne	To bat.	
Mr. Joy		
Extras...	...	12
Total (for six wickets)...		135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE PARSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Joy ...	150	86	7	7
Cheetham ...	84	38	2	2
Greig ...	6	2	0	0
Turner ...	29	10	1	1
Milne ...	30	12	0	0
Cooper ...	6	1	0	0

[The whole of the above message has been received in a very mutilated condition, the message having been greatly delayed in transmission by the Poona office.]

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Conspiracy Case.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

A Midnapore telegram, dated September 9, states that the further hearing of the case was resumed before Mr. Reid, the Joint Magistrate.

Mr. K. B. Dutt read Ashu's statement.

Mr. Godfrey read out the statement made by Santosh.

Mr. Pyarialal Ghose, vakil, read out the statement of Surendra Mukerjee, in Bengalee. He also read out the supplementary portions of the statement of Santosh and Surendra. They had written them out in open Court, on the first and second days of the trial.

Mr. A. N. Chauduri interpreted in English the supplementary statements in Bengalee.

All these statements were intended to show what had led Santosh and Surendra to make confessions, and the manner in which they were both induced, threatened and beaten in, various ways, and tortured by the police to make confessions. They set forth that all the statements made in their confessions implicating the accused who were arrested and others regarding bomb-making preparations to kill the Magistrate and other officials were false.

One of the statements said: "Spare the Joint Magistrate. He is not at fault." When this was read there was a smile and laughter in Court. The Joint Magistrate himself smiled. The Magistrate intimated that he would pass orders regarding the applications for bail to-morrow.

LATER.

The Magistrate to-day refused bail to all the 25 accused in the Midnapur bomb case.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The text of the report of the Sara Bridge Committee is now published. It shows that the objections raised by the Bengal and North-Western Railway to the proposed site have been most carefully considered in recommending the Raita site the Committee have behind them the bulk of expert opinion available.

"KHARAB JAGAH."

It is strange how manners and customs vary in different Indian stations, and how people seldom keep their individuality, but speedily adapt themselves to the places they are in. It may be a good general principle. "When you go to Rome do as the Romans do," but there are places whose inhabitants are unworthy to be so conciliated, and such a one is "Kharab Jagah."

I had the misfortune to go straight there from Aden, its anti-thesis, and as Aden and Bombay were at that time my sole experience, of India, I had naturally formed my opinion of Anglo-Indians, from those I had known there, and expected to meet everywhere with the same kindness, help on arrival and unbounded hospitality.—I was woefully disappointed. Full well do I remember my first month in "Kharab Jagah," for during that time not a single lady spoke to me, save the friend who had come with her husband from Aden at the same time as ourselves. This may sound a doubtful confession, but it is the experience of every newcomer ther and not mine only. My Aden friend, who as little expected or deserved such treatment, tells the selfsame story.

Luckily, for both her and myself we had bungalows next door to each other, and from being mere acquaintances in 'Aden, we became great friends, for—"a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.' We used to go down to the Gymkhana together and the first time, I thought there really must be something queer about us, as on our entrance, everybody stared not once or twice, but consistently. I examined my companion carefully, but could see nothing wrong, so I asked her if there was anything the matter with my appearance. "Oh no!" she said "they always do that here, I've become quite used to it, though at first it quite upset my nerves." She had arrived a week before me owing to our having broken the journey in Bombay.

Well, things went on for a month in this weird way. It was the custom there as in Aden, for newcomers to be called upon; people did leave cards upon us, if our "Not at Home" boxes were on view. The first couple of weeks, my bungalow not being ready to receive visitors, cards were showered upon me; then for a week I did not put my box out and was prepared to see callers—being a sociable individual. I was anxious to make the acquaintance of my neighbours.—Carriages still drove into my front compound, but after a glance at the front door where no box was visible; they hurriedly and obviously gave orders to the syce not to stop and drove straight on and out at the other gate! This performance I saw repeated at my friend's next door.

I think it is about the most insulting experience, I've ever had, as it did not occur once or twice, but repeatedly. A few days afterwards I came to know one of the few real ladies in the station, and she told me that it was not etiquette in "Kharab Jagah" to be "at home."

This same lady was the wife of one of the most important residents, and upon her taking me up and introducing me to several people, the residents promptly changed their tactics, and were anxious to force their friendship on me: but I never was able to give them the same reciprocity, that I should have, had their overtures been made a few weeks previously. There is a reason for the rudeness shown to new-comers, though personally I cannot think it constituted an excuse. The place had rapidly grown from a small station into a big commercial centre, and had become a very mixed society. The Gymkhana, which was unfortunately in the hands of Debenture Holders, whose one idea was to make money, and therefore get as many subscriptions as possible, received every body as members, even a few Eurasians got in, and black-balling was practically unemployed. This proved the downfall of "Kharab Jagah" society; the Sahibs and Memsahibs from being constantly thrown into companionship with people, whom they would never have met socially in any other station, were always on the defensive, and any new arrival was regarded at first with suspicion. The nice people dare not make overtures which might let them in for friendship with undesirables, and the undesirables themselves, as is the way all over the world ape the behaviour of their betters. Chivalry and politeness to ladies were unknown. They, if single, were made to pay the same subscriptions as the men to the Gymkhana, dances, etc., and were not even allowed to be occasionally taken to the Boat Club by members, unless they were members themselves. One lady, who innocently accepted an invitation to go out boating one day, was sent without any warning or previous intimation, a bill for entrance fee and subscription for one month, with a letter from the Honorary Secretary saying, that as he had seen her on the Creeks, he presumed she wished to become a member of the Boat Club. I myself saw this letter and it was couched in far from polite or tactful terms. "Kharab Jagah" was indeed aptly described to me by an old Anglo-Indian, who knew this country well: she wrote. 'It is indeed bad luck on you, being sent to "Kharab, Jagah," and I hope the fates will only decree a short sojourn there, for I always took upon it as a second Port Said, where all the riff-raff of the world, both white and black congragte'! Personally of the two evils, I should prefer to be stationed at Port Said, for there, though one would meet with many of the same drawbacks and disagreeablenesses, one would, at any rate, find amusement of a sort and be within easy distance of society and change of scene. Whilst at "Kharab Jagah," one is separated by a desert, which it takes the greater part of a day to cross, from civilization.

The manners of the servants and native boxwallahs corresponded to those of the white inhabitants, and this is the most scathing and descriptive remark I can make about them.

It is usually first impressions which are the truest and most lasting and I have never overcome the repugnance that I formed for "Kharab Jagah" in my first few weeks' residence there, for the same reason, I am very thankful that it was not my first Eastern station, for if my stay in India had started under such unpleasant auspices, I should have arrived at a totally wrong and bad opinion of India and Anglo-Indians, an opinion it would probably have taken many years to change to a just and true one, for what is harder to overcome than a prejudice forced on one by circumstances, or in other words, by six months in "Kharab Jagah."

SAWBWA OF THAUNGDUT.

Arrival in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Sawbwa of Thaungdut, Upper Chindwin, accompanied by his Prime Minister and Secretary and a retinue of twenty followers, arrived in Rangoon this morning by the Mandalay Mail train in order to be present at the Durbar to be held at Goverament House on Tuesday the 15th instant.

MR. STRACHAN, a Sylhet planter, who recently was terribly mauled by a tigress, is getting on very well and no further operation is considered necessary.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

ABDUL AZIZ'S DOWNFALL.

Army Routed.

CRUSHING DEFEAT BY MULAI HAFID.

Paris, August 23.

The Moorish Sultan, Abdul Aziz, is in flight with the remnant of his army, which was defeated fifty miles from Marrakesh, by the mahalla of Mulai Hafid. Official advices received in Paris from the General, Commanding the French troops on the Moroccan border, confirm the news.

The usurper's mahalla first routed the advance guard of the Sultan, and then attacked and defeated the main body, which is said to have fled in terrible confusion. Several kaids and a large number of Shawia soldiers are reported to have been killed or captured in the course of the retreat by the hostile tribes whose territory had to be traversed.

FLIGHT IN CONFUSION.

Tangier, Saturday, August 22.

The authorities have received a wireless telegram from the South-Western coast, stating that the advance guard of Abdul Aziz's force has been routed by Mulai Hafid's mahalla fifty miles from Marrakesh. Further information from an excellent source states that the whole of the Sultan's mahalla was attacked by Mulai Hafid's force and was thoroughly beaten and fled in terrible confusion.

It is reported that the Sultan himself has been captured. Other reports state that he escaped and fled to the French zone in the Shawia district. It is said that the Sultan's artillery proved ineffective, owing to a panic caused by the bursting of some guns.

The Government Post at Geach, near the house of Mr. Harris, "The Times" correspondent here, was attacked last night by the Angeras, who killed one Askari and wounded many others. They also carried off all the Askari's rifles. Mr. Harris himself is at present living in the town.

Tangier, Later.

The commandant of the Red Mountain Post has arrived here. He reports that when the Hafidist troops attacked the army of Abdul Aziz all the Azizist soldiers went over to the ranks of the enemy. All the neighbouring tribes are in a state of great excitement. Active preparations are being made for the proclamation of Mulai Hafid at Tangier. There are many signs that this step is imminent.

Frankfort, Saturday, August 22.

A telegram to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from Tangier reports that a force of Angera tribesmen came into collision with the French police, killing three Algerian policemen.

PRETENDER'S TRIUMPH.

PROCLAIMED AT TANGIER.

Tangier, Sunday, August 23.

The army, with which the Sultan Abdul Aziz set out to re-conquer Marrakesh, has been defeated. The Sultan, with the Europeans in his entourage, has taken refuge at Settat in the Showia country, a French military post. His force is scattered, or gone over to the Pretender, Mulai Hafid, the elder brother of Abdul Aziz. Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Tangier amid much rejoicing, and the authorities have sent telegrams to all the coast towns ordering them to acknowledge the new order.

Abdul Aziz marched from Rabat on July 12 with four thousand men in the hope of recovering his southern capital of Marrakesh. Great pressure was needed to induce him to leave the protection of this, the coast capital, but he had no choice. His treasure chest was empty, and the interior of Morocco was in the possession of his brother, the Pretender.

The Sultan was accompanied by some members of the French Military Mission, and by two Englishmen—Dr. Verdon, his physician, and Sergeant Balding, one of the assistant instructors of the Moorish Army.

Promise of support had been given by several influential chiefs, and during the march many of the tribes flocked to the Sultan's standard. A week ago it was reported that the forces had met and that Abdul Aziz had defeated Mulai Hafid's troops with great slaughter. The Sultan was said to be celebrating his victory under the walls of Marrakesh. The victory has never been confirmed, and is now contradicted bp the report of the disaster.

DESERTIONS CAUSE PANIC.

It appears that Abdul Aziz was preparing to attack Zemran, when some of his soldiers, who had joined on the march—a contingent from one of the tribes—began to fall back. This movement caused panic to spread through the undisciplined army, whose thoughts are on loot rather than on fighting.

The camp became instantly the scene of disorder and pillage. The only troops that remained staunch and faithful were the men from Showia, who lost heavily in the fight. Several of their kaids are reported to be killed or missing.

The Sultan's artillery proved useless. It is said that some of the guns burst and created panic.

Abdul Aziz was reported to be a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, but later news states that he has reached Settat with Dr. Verdon and all the Europeans. With him also is the Marabout of Bajad, whose presence was the cause of uneasiness to those who feared an outburst of fanaticism.

The news of the defeat of the Sultan was followed by the proclamation of Mulai Hafid as his successor. Abdul Aziz will doubtless proceed immediately to Casa Blanca.

Local disturbances are an indication of the acuteness of the crisis. Last night the guard near the house of Mr. Walter Harris ("The Times" correspondent), a few miles from Tangier, was attacked by the Angera tribesmen. One soldier was killed and four wounded. Rifles and ammunition were carried off.

Two hundred soldiers, who were sent with two field guns to reinforce the garrison at Arzila, were attacked, when within four hours of their destination. The soldiers were defeated by the mountaineers and made prisoners.

OPINION IN FRANCE.

REIGN OF ABDUL AZIZ AT AN END.

Although there is a disposition in conservative circles in France to await developments before pronouncing a definite opinion on the consequences of the grave defeat inflicted on Abdul Aziz by Mulai Hafid, those best informed on the situation in Morocco believe that Abdul Aziz's reign is now at an end. The disaster that has overtaken his force is considered irreparable, and the fact that the fugitive Sultan was compelled to take refuge in the French lines has discredited him for ever in the eyes of his countrymen.

It is now expected that an exchange of Notes will take place between the European Powers as a preliminary to the unanimous recognition of the new Sultan by the signatories of the Act of Algeciras. Once Europehas accepted Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco, France and Spain will be given a mandate to open negotiations with the new monarch. They will insist upon his formal adhesion to existing international engagements and the acceptance of financial and other institutions which have been established during the last two years.

It is considered in Paris that a complete understanding between the Powers is indispensable if an end is to be put to the chaotic conditions at presen existing in Morocco.

Germany's attitude in the present crisis is awaited with some curiosity. The principal difficulty does not lie in securing the recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan by the Powers, nor in obtaining guarantees of his good intentions towards Europeans, but in devising means by which he may be induced to recognise Abdul Aziz's financial indebtedness to France, mounting to some five or six hundred thousand pounds.

The difficulty is not lessened by the fact that the money was advanced to the Sultan to assist him to fight Mulai Hafid. Perhaps in the end France will be obliged to make further advance to Morocco to enable Mulai Hafid to pay the interest on the money left to his brother.

Abdul Aziz, it is asserted, has no intention of leaving French protection to resume his struggle with Mulai Hafid.

When the members of the Hafidist mission, who have been in Paris for the past four months, were informed at the triumph of their master they showed no excessive delight.

"We prophesied the result a long time ago," they said. Now that Abdul Aziz is crushed he will never rise again, and if it is true he has taken refuge in the French lines at Settat it is the worse fault he could commit. In the eyes of the Moors the Sultan is the great religious chief who cannot, without risking the loss of his authority, place himself under the protection of Europeans. His reign is finished.

Questioned as to the intentions of Mulai Hafid, the members of his mission replied that his only desire was to live in peace and tranquility with Europe. He would certainly respect the Act of Algeciras, and his vanquished brother if he did not succumb on the field of battle, would be exiled to one of the royal residences and given a pension for the remainder of his life.

HOW THE THRONE WAS LOST.

London, August 25.

Confirmation of the defeat of Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, and of the proclamation of his brother, Mulai Hafid, as Sultan, has been received at the Foreign Office in a despatch from Mr. White, the Charge d'Affaires at Tangier.

By the terms of the Algeciras Convention the Signatory Powers are pledged not to intervene in the internal affairs of Morocco. The choice of an Emperor is reserved for the people, and the powers have no intention of forcing on the Moors either Abdul Aziz or his brother, the Pretender. If the Sultan has still the strength and will to recover his heritage no obstacle will be put in his path.

On the other hand, if it is found that the proclamation of Mulai Hafid holds good and is accepted by the country without further opposition, the Powers may be invited to recognise his claims. For the present, however, the signatories see no reason for intervention. The initiative must come from France, which is the country chiefly concerned. Spain also must be consulted, not merely because of her territorial interests in Morocco, but because the great majority of the European residents are of Spanish origin and nationality.

France and Great Britain will abandon Abdul Aziz only as a last resource, for they acknowledge in him a ruler well affected to reform. Germany, on the contrary, though it has withheld any sign of official support, is prepared to acknowledge the accession of Mulai Hafid as an accomplished fact.

TREACHERY IN BATTLE.

TANGIER, AUGUST 24.

Further news received here of the battle near Marrakesh shows that the Sultan's defeat was due to the treachery of the Sraghna tribesmen and others.

An attack personally led by the Sultan was being made on Zampan, when his tribal contingents fell back and began pillaging his camp. Panic followed, and the soldiers began firing on each other. The Sultan tried to rally them but nobody would listen, their only longing being loot and safety. A European military instructor, however, succeeded in getting one gun into position and in working it, but the weapon was quickly abandoned, as all the artillerymen took the mules and fled.

It is stated that it was due to the pluck of Sergeant-Instructor Balding, an Englishman, and to the Showia tribesmen that the Sultan managed to make good his escape to Settat.

Mulai Hafid the triumphant usurper, has several times written to various persons stating that he had a great affection for his younger brother Abdul Aziz. The only reason which has forced him to have himself proclaimed Sultan was his brother's policy, which was ruining the country. If Abdul Aziz had fallen into his hands he would have been well treated and allowed to choose a coast town where to live.

I am informed on good authority that a suitable pension will be granted to the defeated Sultan, and that he will be allowed to live in Tangier or go to Egypt or to Mecca.

The Sultan's uncle, who has been with Mulai Hafid's forces, is expected here on Wednesday.

News has just been received of heavy fighting at Arzila, twenty miles from here.

The public should remember that no concessions granted in the past or in the future by Mulai Hafid are of any value unless all the formalities required by the Act of Algeciras have been complied with.

Tangier, Monday, August 24.

All the diplomatic representatives here have cabled to their respective Governments asking for instructions as to whether Mulai Hafid is to be officially recognised.

FEELING IN SPAIN.

Madrid, August 24.

The evening newspapers to-day discuss the defeat of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and dwell particularly on the consequences which it will have for Spain, but more especially for France. The journals consider that the deposition of the Sultan of Morocco is now an accomplished fact. Some, like the "Espana Nueva," criticise the policy of the French Government, and while admitting her good faith, reproaches France with having refused to recognise Mulai Hafid when the two capitals of the Empire, Marrakesh and Fez, had proclaimed him Sultan.

PANIC STRICKEN TROOPS.

Casa Blanca.

The Sultan Abdul-Aziz, who arrived at two stages from Marrakesh on August 19, struck his camp at three o'clock in the morning in order to commence operations against the rebels, who were assembled ten kilometres to the south-west.

From the outset of the engagement, and in spite of the crushing superiority of his forces, Abdul-Aziz, who followed the operations, became aware that the tribes were losing ground. The men of the Sraghna tribe fled to the rear in order to plunder the Sultan's camp. It was a terrible conflict, each man firing at

random in all directions without looking to see if those in front were adversaries or friends.

The artillery was in position, but the men abandoned the guns and fled.

The Sultan, swept along by the whirlwind, called out orders which were neither heard nor obeyed. Everyone was seized with a panic which nothing could now stop.

Indescribable scenes followed. Soldiers shot their comrades on horseback point blank in order to obtain the mounts and escape. No one seemed to know in which direction to go. Some of the fugitives fled blindly to the north. A group of Makhzen officials, with English and French missions, succeeded in reaching Oued-er-Rebia after being under fire. Throughout the night horsemen could be seen galloping in all directions.

MULAI HAFID PROCLAIMED.

The decision to proclaim Mulai Hafid Sultan was arrived at after several deliberations. The final meeting of the principal inhabitants was held at the Government Mosque at five o'clock under the presidency of Hadj Mohammed Torres and the Pasha of Tangier, when the formal document was drawn up.

At six o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns announced the news to the population, who received it with scenes of great enthusiasm.

Perfect order, nevertheless, reigned. The cheering enthusiasm, and mutual congratulations were extraordinary. Even the sailors from the French and Spanish warships who were passing in the streets were cheered.

All ancient quarrels have been forgotten. Menebhi, former Minister of War and Guebbas at present holding the appointment who have long been enemies, rode together on horseback to the French Legation and announced the news to the French Minister.

None of the officials will be replaced and no modification will be made in the list of local nominations.

WILD SCENES IN TANGIER.

As soon as the news of the proclamation of Mulai Hafid was announced, the Moors poured out into the streets loudly shouting the name of the new Sovereign, while the Arab women on the terraces of the houses made use of deafening cries.

Long processions of men and children carrying palms and green branches paraded the streets shouting at the tops of their voices : "Allah alone is great! Allah is with Mulai Hafid" !

As soon as night fell the enthusiastic Moors walked about with light torches. Those possessing revolvers discharged them in the air and increased the indescribable uproar by loud shouting.

The Hamatches and Aissouth, particularly fanatical sects, danced a wild saraband in front of the German Legation. The German colony feted the event as a personal victory.

MURDER IN A SUMMER-HOUSE.

Wife of General Luard Shot.

London, August 25.

Mrs. Luard, wife of Major-General Charles Edward Luard, was murdered yesterday afternoon near Sevenoaks.

A revolver shot was the cause of death.

The tragedy occurred at half-past three, and upto midnight no arrest had been made.

A Sevenoaks correspondent telegraphed at midnight :—

A terrible discovery was made this evening in a wood at Seal Chart, near Sevenoaks. Mrs. Luard, the wife of Major-General Luard, of Ightham Knoll, being found murdered on the balcony of a summer-house in the woods attached to Frankfield, the residence of Mr. Horace Wilkinson.

General Luard and his wife had left home for a walk, and at the wicket-gate giving entrance to the woods, the General left Mrs. Luard for the purpose of going to Godden Green golfhouse, for some golf clubs, as they intended going from home at the week end. As she had not returned home for tea the General strolled back to the woods, and was horrified to find his wife lying face downwards in a pool of blood on the balcony of a summer-house, which stands at a desolate spot about a mile from the nearest house.

He at once ran to the coachman's house and summoned assistance. The police and a doctor were also quickly informed, but nothing could be done for the unfortunate lady, who had been dead over an hour.

SHOT FROM A REVOLVER.

From the position in which the body lay it would appear that Mrs. Luard had faced her assailant, for a shot had been fired from a revolver at close quarters, entering the cheek just below the left eye and going upwards. This left a slight black mark. She then fell, and while she lay prone, with feet outwards, another shot had been fired close behind the right ear, leaving a heavy black mark around the wound.

As she lay bathed in blood, her hands had been pulled back and three rings taken from her fingers, leaving cuts on two of them. One ring was a very valuable one. Her dress was also torn at the back, as though the assailant had tried to turn her over.

Shots were heard coming from the direction of the summer-house at 3-30 by a farm hand. The General had left his wife at three o'clock. It was 5-15 when he made the discovery.

Superintendent Taylor immediately sent information to headquarters and the body of the unfortunate lady was removed to her home, having to be carried about two miles through a dark, heavy-timbered wood.

General Luard is about seventy, and his wife was five or six years younger.

The atrocious murder took place near the spot where Phœbe Turner murdered her child about two years ago.

No firearms were found near the scene, and detectives are now searching the wood.

PASSENGER STEAMER SUNK.

Forty Lives Lost.

Christiania, August 23.

Last night the passenger steamer Folgefonden struck a rock near Skaanevik and sank in three minutes in thirty fathoms of water.

The captain had just gone below to look after some goods, and immediately after his return the steamer struck. A pilot was also on the bridge.

It was at first thought that the steamer would float and the passengers hurried on deck while the crew got out the boats.

Suddenly, however, the steamer went down bow first and all on board were thrown into the water. As the vessel went down an uncontrollable terror seized the passengers and fearful scenes were witnessed.

From the shore boats were hurriedly manned and rowed out, but most of them were too late.

The steamer had on board eighty-five passengers, of whom it is feared forty were drowned. Up till now twelve bodies have been brought ashore. They were taken to an hotel near by, where vain attempts were made to restore animation by artificial respiration.

The registered mailbags were saved, but the rest of the mail is lost. The steamer only took local traffic and therefore no foreigners are thought to have been drowned. The wreck has not yet been located.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

New Naval Policy.

VAST PROGRAMME.

THE SHIP OF THE FUTURE.

LONDON, August 23.

With reference to the recent developments in Anglo-German relations, and their bearing upon the future of naval policy and national finance, the "Observer" publishes a statement which it says may safely be accepted as an accurate version of the facts.

It asserts that it may be taken as a fact that the basis of "two keels to one" is a point upon which Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Churchill are at one. The Cabinet are not unanimous as to procedure. They are not agreed on the advisability of the proposed loan or loans, but they are unanimous as to the ends ; they will find the money for the fleet ; they will not jeopardise by one jot our existing naval security.

Ministers of different sections have been brought together in this momentous decision by three motives :—

(1) The course proposed offers the only possible means of holding the Government and the party together ;

(2) Without it all Ministerial purposes would be exposed to the risk of annihilation at the next General Election, as the sequel to a naval agitation of unparalleled strength ; and

(3) That the members of the Cabinet have the best reason to believe that calm and decisive action now after all suggestions for a present limitation of armaments have again failed, offers the only means of rendering possible a real understanding with Germany, and an ultimate reduction of expenditure.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd-George's visit to Germany, it is pointed out that the Chancellors, by his declarations at Carlsbad, rendered an immense service to Sir Edward Grey's purposes and to the causes of England's safety and the world's peace.

THREE OBJECTS IN VIEW.

Mr. Lloyd-George had three objects in view when he went to Germany :—

(1) It is known that he does not wish to leave the Old Age Pensions scheme as it is to stand by itself, but to develop upon very different lines a far wider system, which would be the greatest measure of social reform ever proposed in Great Britain.

(2) Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill are alike convinced that the nationalisation of railways will probably be an essential part of a Liberal-Labour policy in the future. German experience upon both these latter points is obviously more important than the experience of all other countries put together.

(3) In view of the unprecedented demands upon the Exchequer, the Chancellor was entitled to satisfy himself as to the real state of the navel question as between England and Germany, and while his mission in this respect also was in part purely personal, and no less legitimate, he was able to address the German people at large with an informal frankness which Sir Edward Grey is debarred from using, but which nevertheless has had a most remarkable effect in clearing the air in the way the Foreign Secretary was bound to desire.

The parallel negotiations with the German Government, if indeed, so precise an expression can be applied, have been otherwise conducted. The interview between King Edward and the Kaiser at Cronberg was marked by the greatest cordiality ; the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin next year was arranged ; and an end was made of the mischievous legend that British policy has ever sought or desired the "hemming in" of Germany. A full discussion upon naval policy took place between the German Emperor and Sir Charles Hardinge.

Above all, what is done is done. The German Naval programme up to 1911 is settled by law passed this year by the Reichstag, which no German Government could attempt to repeal without the most ruinous effects upon its prestige.

DECLARATIONS NOTED.

We were compelled, therefore, to make corresponding declarations, of which the Kaiser and his Ministers have taken note in an equally friendly spirit.

They conceded, what is indeed, obvious, that if our existing position is not to be weakened a British programme upon the basis of two keels to one may reasonably be regarded as the minimum guarantee of our naval supremacy.

The results are, therefore, as follows :—

1. It is agreed that the prospects of an ultimate understanding with respect to shipbuilding programmes for the period after 1911 are not hopless.

2. For all immediate purposes, the attempt to arrive at such an agreement had failed, for reasons which both Governments gladly recognise to be convincing.

3. Great Britain is compelled definitely to face the financial and naval logic of the situation.

4. A four year's programme upon the basis of "two-keels-to-one," has become from every point of view advisable and, indeed, inevitable.

5. This programme must provide for the building of thirty capital ships of the improved Dreadnought or the improved Indomitable type—costing nearly £2,000,000 apiece—and for other vessels in proportion.

6. The total extra cost of this programme by comparison will be nearly £50,000,000 sterling over and above our present Naval Estimates.

7. It is evident that this sum ought to be raised by loan, and that apparent precedents and utterances which might be cited to the contrary have no real bearing upon the strictly unprecedented character of our financial and naval situation.

Finally, it is plain that we are absolutely to build not only a sufficient number of ships, but the best ships type for type now thinkable.

Other Powers have improved upon our original big ship ; we ourselves have improved upon it still more. We must keep beyond all rivalry in types, as well as in numbers, and if we are to be compelled to spend an extra £50,000,000 upon the Navy during the next six years, we must spend our money to the best advantage.

To say that Dreadnoughts are obsolete may be going too far, but the Indomitable is beyond all question the ship of the future. Put full battle-power into vessels of the speed, and you have, as has been said, the ship able to fight "when she likes, where she likes, and how she likes."

NOTHING has yet been settled definitely regarding any official celebration of Jubilee of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. Should anything of the kind, however, be decided upon, it will most probably take place in January, as the Government of India will then be assembled in Calcutta, and by that time it is possible that the Councils Extension Scheme may be sufficiently advanced to admit of some public announcement regarding it.

THE Portuguese Minister for the Colonies stated on the 18th August, in the Chamber that there was absolutely no foundation for rumours of an intention on the part of the Portuguese Government to lease or sell the Lorenzo Marques Railway to the Transvaal.

SUFFRAGETTES SET FREE.

Triumphal March.

MORE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN THREATENED.

London, August 23.

Miss Edith New, who was responsible for the statement that "it will be bombs next time," and Mrs. Mary Leigh who were jointly sentenced by Mr. Marsham at Bow-street to two months' imprisenment for breaking the windows of the Prime Minister's house on the occasion of the last demonstration by the Suffragattes on June 13, were released from Holloway yesterday morning.

Drizzling rain rendered the gate of Holloway by no means a pleasant rezvous. At eight o'clock nevertheless, the Suffragettos gathered in force in white summer dresses, with the familiar white and green sashes bearing the words, "Votes for Women." A few minutes after eight o'clock the prisoners were released, their rppearance being the signal for loud cheers from a crow that had assembled several hundred strong. Bouquets and kisses were showered on the two ladies, who were immediately escorted to a brougham which was in waiting, the band meanwhile striking up the "Marseillaise.

A procession was formed and a demonstration march commenced to Queen's Hall, where breakfast had been prepared. The prisoners were drawn by a team of Suffragettes attached to the brougham, Mrs, Mason holding the ribbons from the box. Two ladies pushed behind, and the number increased as Queen's Hall was neared. There were several brakes full of Suffragettes in the procession, which attracted a considerable amount of attention.

PRISON HARDSHIPS.

At the breakfast at which the released prisoners were entertained at Queen's Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst presided. The prisoners, she said had had a very hard time in prison. They had been treated with the greatest severity. It had been worse for them than it had been for others; although all the prisoners were political offenders, a distinction had been drawn between them, and an attempt had been made to crush the spirit out of them, but anybody who tried to do this was trying the impossible. (Applause.)

Their movement was one which consisted in first shocking people and then letting them get over it. Their two friends had carried the campaign a step forward by administering a new shock to people.

Miss Pankhurst, in conclusion, said that if the Prime Minister and his colleagues continued to resist "Votes for Women," they were playing a losing game. She prophesied that the autumn campaign would be even more determined and thorough than any that had gone before.

Mrs. Leigh, the first of the released prisoners to speak, was accorded a great reception, which she described as overwhelming. She said the women were determined to stand firm in the splendid struggle for their emancipation. Before very long she half expected Mr. Asquith would approach them and say. "Sigh no more, ladies, the vote is yours!" (Laughter.)

Miss New was also received with cheers. She said that perhaps next time they might earn their imprisonment. Still more, they might get more for their money so to speak. (Laughter.) She went on to speak of what she described as the "Society insult which was offered to the noble deputation of women." She bitterly recented it, and she wes so fired with indignation that she was forced to do what she did, and she did it willingly.

A message was read from Mrs. Pankharst, who is spending a holiday in Scotland, saying that such courage as had been displayed by Miss New and Mrs. Leigh must bring freedom for women.

At the conclusion of the breakfast the Suffragettes renewed the procession to their headquarters at Clements Inn, the two released ladies being drawn there in their decorated brougham.

BURNING PIT VICTIMS.

Pathetic Scenes at the Funeral.

FLOODING THE MINE.

London, August 23.

The funerals of two of the seventy-five victims of the Maypole Mine disaster of last Tuesday, took place at Hindley yesterday, the sad procession passing through an immense concourse of people along the two miles of the road to the cemetery.

The two men buried were Dawson and Draper, and by a striking coincidence Miss Dawson, the orphaned daughter, was the fiancee of Draper, the other victim buried, and yesterday was to have been her wedding day. Overcome by this double lose, the young woman collapsed utterly at the grayeside, and had to ba assisted away. A third funeral took place at Ince, not far distant, and to-morrow more of the victims will be buried. Fifty-eight bodies remain in the pit, and there is little hope of recovering them for six or seven weeks.

Every window in the village has its closedrawn blinds, marking the overshadowing gloom. At Leigh, Bedford, and Hindley thirty-three widows and seventy-three orphans are already receiving assistance from the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation.

Mr. Knowles, the general manager, stated yesterday that the number of deaths had been decreased to seventy-five, one of the men who was given as being in the mine having turned up alive.

At the colliery there is no change except that a third stream of water is being pumped into the fire. The flooding is mainly automatic, as the Maypole is a "wet" mine. A powerful volume of water passes underground from the Albert Dock at Liverpool, and penetrates the sandstone in the mine so badly as to be dangerous. Sinking the shaft of this pit was considered a great engineering feat. Water is being pumped into the mine shaft at the rate of 92,000 gallons an hour.

One thousand men were engaged in the Maypole Mine, so that unemployment during the stoppage is serious for the community. Managers elsewhere will assist however, and every effort will be made to provide work.

The Mayor's Fund for the relief of the sufferers now amounts to £750.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Govornment in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—August, 1906, Rs. 17,88,71,000; September, 1907, Rs. 16,85,82,000, and September, 1908 Rs. 15,49,02,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

IZZET PASHA'S DANGER,

Enemies in Pursuit,

SECRET AGENT'S TASK.

London, August 24.

Since his arrival in London every precaution has been taken to ensure the personal safety of Izzet Pasha, the former favourite and adviser of the Sultan of Turkey, writes William Maxwell.

Secret agents who have accompanied him from the east of Europe form a barrier through which no unauthorised person could hope to pass. Many attempts are being made to discover his retreat and everyone suspected of being in communication with him is bombarded with telegrams and letters of advice and offers of every kind, including houses and estates suitable for a wealthy foreigner who desires to avoid too much society, are already beginning to burden the post.

From an independent source I learn that twelve Young Turks, who have seized the Pasha's yacht and many of his personal effects, have embarked on a cruise in search of the fugitive.

Meanwhile Izzet Pasha, whose fatalism is not unmixed with confidence in the power of Britain to protect the stranger within her gates, pursues the even course of one who has chosen England as his home and country.

I lunched with the Pasha on Saturday, and heard once more the story of the Turkish revolution and of his flight. His admiration is unbounded for the British Consul, who stood by his side when the civil governor—not the admiral—sought by threats and persuasion to induce him to abandon the British ship he had chartered. His women and children had not tasted food for thirty-six hours, so great was their alarm and distress, but Izzet Pasha could not be tempted to accept the proffered hospitality of Turkish territory.

Once more he insisted on the fact that after the second meeting of the Council of Ministers he urged the Sultan to grant a Parliamentary Constitution and referred to the official almanac for proof of his statement that his Majesty was never really opposed to such a Constitution, however disappointed he may have been with the Parliament elected at the beginning of his reign. In that almanac, which is published every year, he said would be found the record of the existence of this Parliamentary Constitution.

He is anxious, also, that credit should be given him for his opposition to the proposal to employ force to suppress the mutiny of troops, reported by Mahir Pasha and his Commission. That proposal, he declares, was made at the meeting of the Council of Ministers after the promulgation of the Constitution.

Izzet Pasha is much impressed by the size and splendour of London, and his gratitude to the country of his adoption cannot find expression in words.

PASHA'S SUCCESSOR.

Izzet Pasha will read with peculiar interest the following telegram, as the Hejaz Railway, to which it refers, was his pet project. He was himself to have conducted its inauguration. The line runs through the Hejaz province of Arabia, which lies on the eastern side of the Red sea and includes the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina.

Cairo, August 22.

A telegram from Aleih, Syria, to-day announces that Marshal Abdullah Pasha will preside at the inauguration of the Hejaz Railway with 13,000 troops, including Kurdist cavalry from Aleppo, infantry from Smyrna and Damascus and four batteries.

The marshal proceeds afterwards with troops and batteries to arrest the Vali of the Hejaz province and the Shereef of Mecca in the event of their persisting in their opposition to the completion of the line.

Suakin, August 23.

Ahmed Ratib Pasha, Governor-General of the Hejaz, has been arrested and put in prison.

SOCIAL SIDE OF THE CAVALRY WAR.

Lady Spectators.

Salisbury Plain, August 23.

Military operations always develop a social side and there is a probability that Salisbury Plain during the period of the autumn manœuvres, will in course of time become an important society rendezvous.

The cavalry operations now in progress have been watched daily by a number of distinguished people, ladies as well as gentlemen. Near to Major-General Scobell's headquarters in the North Camp, upon the West Down, there is the visitors' camp, where, well-known politicians and military men, both English and foreign, military attaches from the various embassies and others are accommodated.

The Duke of Westminster, Lord Shaftesbury, Colonel Seely, Mr. Walter Long, and Mr. George Wyndham are among the amateurs in military matters there encamped. Day by day they have ridden out upon the Downs to follow the movements of the troops, and to find their way at the climax of the day's operations to a point convenient for witnessing the magnificent specticle of culminating charges of brigades in line.

But the official and semi-official inhabitants of the visitors' camp are not the only important spectators. In the white city upon the West Down there is no accommodation for ladies, but in the fringe of villages at the foot of the Downs there are houses to be hired, and a number of ladies of distinction are installed there for the term of the manœuvres. The Duchess of Westminster and Lady Shaftesbury are among the cavalcade of ladies who are always at the rendezvous in the mornings, and are always in at "the death," when the wide lines of the cavalry division and the hunting brigades of the skeleton army meet in the final mimic shock with the Household troops to add glory to the excitement and the interest of the spectacle.

A SOCIAL FASHION.

It may easily be that these ladies have set a social fashion that in succeeding years will attain great vogue. There is room in the society calendar for a healthful fortnight or so in the open air after Goodwood and Cowes, while as yet the grouse are too young for high-class shooting, and the English cornlands are not yet cleared. After the season in town it is an open-air life of healthful, gentle exercise rather than violent exertion that is needed, and what better could be devised than to hack about the widespread stretches of the Downs, looking on at the unparalleled spectacle of a division of cavalry engaged in their exercises?

It may well be that the Territorial training fortnight may came to attract many important visitors, such as the great landowners of the counties whose troops may come to the Plain for their training. In the valleys encircling the downs there are pleasant, healthy, reposeful little villages where houses may be rented or built for use as "manoeuvre boxes" during the Salisbury Plain season.

The madoeuvres begin their second and more important phase on Monday. The preliminary drill and set, pre-arranged exercises are over, and now the competitive elements enters, with umpires officiating and high distinctions attaching to the awards.

The division will attack a new problem to-morrow. Instead of General Bethune and his very much alive and active skeleton cavalry, there will be an infantry force to be combated. General Franklin's fine division will be engaged.

On Tuesday there will be field firing, and then on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will come the great excitement of the fortnight, when the cavalry division and the most aggressive of skeletons will engage in a great fight. General French is to set the terms of the contest. He was on the plain to-day to see the great division drill.

AFGHAN NEWS.

Marriage of the Amir's Brother.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

Rumours of rebellion in Afghanistan were baseless. Numerous rumours emanating from Quetta have their origin in the incited imagination of Afghan refugees in Quetta, and are quite unreliable—in fact, so far from there being dissensions in the Afghan royal family, the Amir and his relations are apparently on excellent terms. On the 20th August the entire royal family, including the Amir and Nasrullah, as well as the principal sardars and nobles, took part in an important social function, viz., the marriage of Umar Jan, the youngest brother of the Amir, with the granddaughter of Sher Ali, Khan of Kandahar. The marriage festivities commenced at 6 p. m. and lasted until 11 o'clock the following night. The marriage procession started from the palace, the Amir leading in a landau drawn by four horses. An imposing escort accompanied the procession. The palace and the durbar garden were illuminated.

ARRIVAL OF KABUL ENVOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 10.

Haji Shah Beg Khan has arrived in Simla and has taken up his duties as Kabul Envoy.

Colonel Mahomed Ismail Khan, whom he relieved, had a farewell interview with H. E. the Viceroy on Wednesday last.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Location of Head-quarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 10.

The latest news from Dera Ghazi Khan states that the river Indus has steadied itself and is beginning to settle into its channel again.

The erosion of the right bank has consequently ceased.

A committee will meet next month under the presidency of Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Multan Division, to consider whether the head-quarters of the Dera Ghazi Khan District should be removed from the town, which suffered so severely. If the decision is in the affirmative, the committee will suggest a new site for the district head-quarters in Southern Punjab.

The abnormally heavy rains during the past two months have caused much damage to house property, both in the towns and villages. Mud structures in particular have suffered and at Fazilka, 75 per cent. of the houses are reported to have collapsed. The present bright weather, therefore, is all the more welcome and will benefit the crops and allow people to repair their dwellings.

N.-W. RAILWAY.

Through Communication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The North-Western Railway to-day report that they hope to restore through communication between Wazirabad and Lyallpur by Saturday next, and on the main line past Kana Kacha by to-morrow.

The editor of the "Jhang Diyal," an Urdu weekly of Jhang, has been sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or six months extra, for defaming Mr. Wakefield, a contractor.

A diversion at the breach on the North-Western Railway between Kana Kacha and Jia Bagga Stations has been opened for passenger trains only and through running between Lahore and Karachi has been resumed. Through communication was also restored yesterday between Larkhana and Abdul Hakim and between Deri Waryam and Shorkot Road Stations.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Breaches Repaired.

JODHPUR, SEPTEMBER 9.

The following telegram has been received from the District Traffic Manager :—

Jodhpur, 9 September.

My wire of the 3rd instant, re breaches over this Railway. Communication between Sind and Jodhpur, and via Kuchaman Road, has now been restored ; but communication between Sind and Marwar Junction is still interrupted and is expected to be restored in two or three days.

DEATH OF MRS. QUINN.

Apparent Signs of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, a well-known old lady, named Mrs. Quinn, was believed to be dead at her residence, in Mayo Road.

All the funeral arrangements were completed, and she was placed in her coffin at 1 o'clock, to be buried in the evening.

Before the coffin was screwed down, however, the lady was discovered to have had life in her, while she was lying in the coffin. The Revd. Roland Wormell, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, who was waiting at the Cemetery to read the burial service, was informed of the facts, but soon after, the old lady was emphatically pronounced to be dead, and the funeral accordingly took place this morning.

THE SEA POST OFFICE.

Its Contemplated Abolition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 10.

At an informal meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce last Saturday to welcome Mr. Doran, Post-Master-General, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr Webb, Chairman of the Chamber, said the object of Mr. Doran's visit to Karachi was to discuss with the leading members of the mercantile community the question of abolishing the Sea Post Office between Aden and Bombay.

Mr. Doran then explained the reasons for the proposed change. He said the Indian mail was yearly increasing in bulk. The present accommodation on large through mail steamers between Aden and Bombay was quite inadequate and very unsatisfactory to the department. Additional expense of obtaining further accommodation and facilities on the through mail steamers, if such were possible, would be out of all proportion to the benefits that could be obtained. It was proposed therefore to abolish this Sea Post Office (which would mean a saving of £7,500 a year on the P. and O. subsidy) and employ with a part of this saving some 150 sorters in Bombay to sort the Mail from Europe immediately on arrival; that Bombay City would be chiefly affected by this change in procedure, where the delivery of the English mails would be delayed by some three to four hours ; that special trains to Calcutta, the Punjab and Madras would not be delayed by more than an hour and a half or two hours ; that as regards Karachi the British India steamer would be delayed about three hours unless arrangements could be made to have all mails addressed to go via Karachi made up into separate mails as if for a separate country by various post offices in Europe, etc., in which case there would be no delay, but that even if delayed three hours this delay would make practically no difference to Karachi as the English mails now arrive at Karachi on Saturday evening or night ; and further that the proposed change would make no difference whatever to Karachi so far as the despatch of the homeward mails was concerned.

A general discussion then ensued, the conclusions arrived at being, that (1) provided the abolition of the Sea Post Office between Aden and Bombay made no difference with regard to the despatch of the homeward mails, and (2) provided that it involved a delay of not more than three hours so far as the despatch to Karachi from Bombay of mails from Europe was concerned, then the proposed change was not in any way disadvantageous to the mercantile community of Karachi.

Mr. Doran afterwards explained the steps recently taken to improve the postal service of Karachi.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PLAGUE.

Inoculation Certificates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

A number of officials and non-officials who took an active interest in the inoculation campaign against plague received Certificates of Honour to-day from the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, the British Resident. The presentation, which was prefaced by a short speech, was made in the course of an "At Home" at the Residency, and as the various recipients of the certificates came forward they were greeted with cheers. A number of Indian ladies and many Indian and English residents here were specially invited.

Mr. Fraser stated that over thirty-one thousand people had been inoculated and said that beneficial effects were clearly apparent.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

Returns for August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The plague returns for August for the province and Rangoon town showed a marked decrease.

ASSAULT ON CAPT. TWIGG.

Convict Transported for Life

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Mahratta convict who attempted to murder Captain Twigg, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Yerrowda Central Prison, the other day, with a bamboo and a knife alternately, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life. He is already undergoing 15 years' imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON MR. TORRENS.

Punishment of Assailants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

In the Kamajut dacoity case in which three Chinamen were tried for breaking into the house of Mr. Torrens and robbing him of cash and jewellery after slightly injuring him with a dah, two of the accused were each sentenced, to-day, to ten years' transportation, the other being discharged.

RANGOON VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 10.

This evening the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma presides at the distribution of prizes of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles in the Jubilee Hall.

DEATH OF MR. GOSTLING.

We regret to have to announce that Mr. Gostling, formerly of Messrs. Gostling, Fritchley and Chambers, passed away yesterday morning at eleven o'clock at Pali Hill after a few days' illness. His interment will take place at Bandora this morning at 8 o'clock.

By the death of Mr. Gostling, Bombay loses perhaps the most picturesque and familiar figure amongst the European community of the city. For forty-five years Mr. Gostling had been a model of British enterprise, and he might be said to have remained a hustler to the last. For several years he had retired from the active work of his firm, but he was never idle ; and the numerous interests which he had acquired in Bombay undertakings, and the big Tata electric scheme on which his heart was set, kept him ever at the grindstone of business. Mr. Gostling came out East four and-a-half decades ago as assistant to Messrs. Scott Maclennan and Co., architects of this city, who erected the Elphinstone Circle buildings, which at that time were Bombay's architectural pride. What had for time out of mind been an insalubrious site for all sorts of ramshackle tenements was turned by Scott Maclennan's into a really handsome and classic Circle, with a nobly-designed centre area for fountain, palms, and statuary. Mr. Gostling subsequently left the service of Scott, Maclennan's and began on his own account; and after some early vicissitudes he succeeded in establishing a sound business in Bombay. In December, 1881, he was joined in partnership by Mr. G. W. Fritchley, and Mr. Morris also joined the firm. For nearly twenty years the partners continued to do their share in the architectural development of this new great city ; but in 1902 Mr. Morris retired, and Mr. Chambers, who is married to one of the deceased architect's daughters, was taken into partnership. In 1905 Mr. Gosting retired; and the firm is now Messrs. Fritchley and Chambers.

Mr. Gostling was for some time a member of the then new Corporation of Bombay. He was distinctly "a gentleman with views"; but as with most of us many of his early conceptions of life's problems underwent the inevitable change. He remained a rigid vegetarian to the last; and he developed no sympathy for vaccination ; and vivisection ; but a year or so ago he was baptised into the Church of England. Owing perhaps, to the designs of the numerous fine buildings which Bombay new boasts not having been put up for competition amongst the architects Mr. Gostling could not claim a every extensive list of architectural successes in Bombay, but among his numerous "creations" was in part the National Bank, the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, the Jewish Synagogue in the Fort ; a few well known bungalows ; and several mills in the native quarters of the town. It was, in fact, in the less ostentatious role of a mill-designer and a maker of plans required in legal disputes that Mr. Gostling scored his chief successes. He had much to do with the mill department of the business of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., for many years ; and he was also a director of Messrs. Thackers, the Empire of India Assurance Company, the Mutual Life, and Messrs. Soundys.

Mr. Gostling was an amiable and upright man, and was greatly respected in Bombay, even by those who did not agree with him in all things. He leaves several daughters, one of whom is the wife of Mr. Donald, Barrister-at-Law, Small Cause Court Judge of Bombay and another of the founder of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., had a formal interview, which lasted for about half an hour, with His Highness the Nizam yesterday at the Chow Mahla Palace.

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The popular Railway Surgeon, Dr. Hunt, who is attached to the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, has been gazetted Captain-Surgeon. This gentleman, during his sojourn in Secunderabad, has raised the status of the Medical Profession almost to the performance of miracles, having effected cures in cases regarded as incurable, whereby he has inspired confidence to such an extent that even those "in extremis" approach him with hope. The embodiment of courtesy, attentiveness, kindness, combined with an utter absence of the patronizing air that some medical men assume, Dr. Hunt has won the respect and esteem of all who know him, and has a great career before him.

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Job Stephen, a Native Christian, who, as already reported, is under trial before the 3rd City Magistrate for the murder of his two children by drowning them in the Hoosain Saugor tank—in a fit of ill-temper, created by some domestic trouble—was brought up again last week for trial, when he retracted his previous confession and made the startling statement that on the day of the sad occurence he was walking along the Tank bund with his two children; that he was then under the influence of liquor, and that, feeling very thirsty, he descended the bund to drink some water, when, by a pure accident, the infant child slipped from his hold and fell into the water; that, thereupon, he raised a cry and called for assistance from the Police Naka or Station close by; that in the confusion of the moment the other child, trying to look over the tank, dropped in also; and that when he was on the point of jumping in himself to save the children, the police pounced upon and arrested him instead of helping him to recover his children. This statement, needless to say, caused a sensation and a revulsion of feeling in favour of the accused, who has been remanded to jail and the further hearing postponed to next week.

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The River Moosi was in full flood last Thursday and continued so during Friday, after which it gradually returned to its normal condition. Whenever the Moosi runs high, it indicates that there is heavy rain in the districts, and the poor people go on their bended knees and call the weather-cock blessed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 1908 was 412, giving a death-rate of 30·41 per annum per thousand as against 40·04 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 71 died from fevers ; 22, plague; 4, small-pox : 2, measles ; 2, leprosy ; 50, phthisis ; 30, diseases of the nervous system ; 131 affections of the respiratory organs ; 38, diarrhœa ; 27, dysentery ; 16, still-born ; 104, old age and debility ; and 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 18 ; Brahmin, 27 ; Lingset 2 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 190 ; Hindu low caste, 55 ; Musalman, 123 ; Parsee, 25 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 22 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 1; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 340 as against 338 the corresponding period of last year, and 357 the average over the past five years.

A REMARKABLE GERMAN NOVEL.

The Romance of a Cigar-Maker's Son.

"Otto Ernst is one of the best among the group of younger German authors who have set their faces firmly against the 'modern' tendency in fiction," says the reviewer of his new book in the "Westminster Gazette." "Having collected material sufficient for a whole library, in the course of the years he spent in preparing for the profession of schoolmaster and later on in the course of actual schoolmastering. Ernst became the specialist par excellence in Germany of all the phases of life at a boys' school, the exponent of the many evils and abuses crying aloud for reform in a pedagogue-ridden country which is as conservative in its educational methods as in its Protectionist tendencies where trade is concerned.

"One play after the other from Otto Ernst's satirical pen has been a stage-success in Germany, and by the time his best-known drama, 'Flachsmann als Erzieher,' went triumphantly from stage to stage, his valiant protest against the morbidity of the ultra-moderns, against their affectations and feeble attempts at out-Nietzscheing Nietzsche he had gained an enormous following."

THE CIGAR-MAKER'S SON.

Two years ago Ernst published a novel, "Asmus Semper's Jugendland," the story of a cigar-maker's little son, who made a wonderland of its tiny world on the edge of the large town, and of this poor home a place of sunny splendour. Now Ernst has published a sequel, "Semper der Jungling," and twenty thousand copies have already been sold.

"The new book," says the "Westminster" reviewer, "is the continuation of the Asmus Semper story. The little lad has grown into a youth of sixteen, a pupil of the preparatory school for teachers at Hamburg, and since he is still at heart as a little child, he is steeped in bliss at the announcement that he has been selected among the privileged few who may be present at the lessons given at the public schools. Asmus is an enthusiast for the profession of teaching, and there seems nothing left to wish for when he reflects that every morning he will be allowed to watch the men at work trying to kindle a light in the souls of children; to tend and feed the mind, to elevate the spirit.

"It is very charming and vivid, this revelation of the pure heart and fervent aspirations of the boy on the threshold of his career, especially as the writer of this obvious autobiography is equally quick at seeing both the amusing and the serious side of his subject, and tells whole chapters of jokes against himself with the same twinkle with which he sketches a pompous scholastic authority or a conceited and superior fellow-student.

THE REVERENT AGNOSTIC.

"The man who is a teacher of the young by the grace of God receives gracious recognition, and the portrait-study of the Director of the seminary in which Asmus spends three years of his youth is delightful. The old man has his pupils well in hand, and though his speeches, begun in faultless German, slip into the Berlin patois long before he has ended, and are seasoned with anecdotes of the capital, there is not a seminarist but delights to honour him. 'He did not always treat them amiably, but they all loved him, for he had that which appeals with special force to youth—namely, a sense of justice. When a teacher of religion complains of a boy whose orthodoxy he doubts, the Director, having listened to both sides, says to the master, Herr Doktor, you have to abstain from any questions of conscience We are tolerant in this place.'

THE DIRECTOR AND LIBERTY.

"The subject of religious liberty receives a good deal of attention, and the writer's own views may be summed up in the passage concerning the old Director:

"'It is true, he was far from being an orthodox theologian, for he was a philologist and a philosopher, an admirer of the age of enlightenment and of the encyclopædists, which he could conjure up with brilliant effect, alive and great, so that Asmus, when later on he came across the miserable gospel of the so-called Enlightened, could never forget that thoughts which are small in small minds have always been great in great minds. When the Director had an article of the Christian faith under treatment—let us say the Trinity—he explained it in entire agreement with the accepted dogma, without critical or polemical remarks, and when he had finished he said, taking a deep breath: "So. This is what the Church teaches. It rests with you how much of it you can believe." To this principle he adhered in every direction. Both the believer and the doubter felt at ease under his rule.'

THAT SPOKE OF THE DAWN.

"This is the head of the school sans peur et sans reproche. There is a passage farther on in the book where Ernst sums up his own very modern faith in what is surely a voice out of the innermost heart of the reverent agnostic. He has been playing on his violin some of the beautiful old songs for children of which Germany has such abounding wealth. Among them has been a simple hymn, with the refrain, 'Im Himmel ist der beste Freund.' And as he plays he sees in a vision the village school in which he sat as a child of seven singing this very hymn, and looking round-eyed at the teacher's wonderful violin. Now he can no longer believe what the hymn teaches:

"'He still believed that there had never been on earth anything more great and beautiful than the life of Jesus of Nazareth; but he did not believe in His divinity; indeed, he did not believe in a "friend in heaven." But he believed in the hymn and in the faith of the writer of it. For he too had just a faith; not the same faith, but another like it. And he too had the friend, the best friend; his name was not Jesus, he was not in Heaven; he was everywhere. He longed for a human friend; but he had long had the great superhuman friend, and him he had still. Who else would have encouraged and refreshed him in his battles; who else would have looked kindly at him, whispering when he was bowed with toil and care, "Go on: you will get through!" The dear old hymn had sounded through the sunny days of his childhood; it was for ever linked with all that spoke of the dawn and the morning, with all things hopefully sprouting and budding.'

THE TALENT FOR HAPPINESS.

"Going his quiet way among a host of beings, every one of whom lives and breathes and is extraordinarily real, even to 'the fearful typical German woman with the crochet-hook,' sketched in seven words, Asmus, with dreams and visions intermingling with every phase of existence, makes life one long festival, building his gorgeous air-castles:

"'And the most curious thing about them was that when such a castle suddenly vanished into a grey void, it took him three seconds only to make the best of this fact. His acquaintances thought him a talented being, but neither they nor he himself knew of his greatest talent—namely, the talent for happiness. In a hidden corner of his heart lay a thousand plans for new air-castles; in his head the hope shone like a fixed star, that once upon a time he would really build a castle, a palace of bliss, and however many glorious palaces might vanish before his eyes he became reconciled to every loss and knew of nothing more foolish than regret over the inevitable.'

THE WORLD AS AN HONOURABLE FIRM.

"Of his ingenuous outlook upon the real world the writer says, with a touch of melancholy:

"'To his youth the world appeared as an honourable firm to which you have only to present a legitimate claim to be immediately paid. He did not yet recognise that this business, though it is an honest one, has a very complicated form of bookkeeping, and that sometimes it balances its accounts only after ten, fifty, a hundred years, or even later. You might also call this world a jury, and life a lawsuit which has to go through a hundred courts of justice. As a rule you get justice, but often for an unexpected reason, and often you are dead by the time judgment in pronounced.'

HE LEARNS MUSIC.

"The occassions when this youth with the brain of a strong man and the heart of a little child goes for the first time to a play or to a classical concert become epoch-making events. One day he has a ticket for Cherubini's 'Missa Solemnis' given to him:

"That evening he sat in the church of St. Peter at Hamburg in a place where he could see neither the singers, nor the organ, nor the orchestra That was what he wanted. For his music did not come from the places where it was made. His theatre or his concert was always elsewhere than on the stage or the platform; above a tree-top in the back ground in a corner of the hall, in the circle of light round a lonely lamp he saw things far beyond the happenings on the stage; heard, beyond the sound of music, things through which he had or had not lived, and felt the life which can only be lived at such moments and which, alas! no one will ever live in reality. . . There came a sound of organ-music and the voice of a woman singing and it swept beyond the lights and the furthest corners of the church: a torrent for which the vaults of the building were too low; a gigantic torrent of fire, it passed through all obstacles of stone and metal, and flew up into boundless space. And then Asmus prayed once more.

A CHARACTER STUDY.

"And so this book, in which almost everything happens that befalls humans on their way through the world, and happens as naturally as it does in real life, and which yet is without a single sensational incident, takes Asmus through the years of storm and stress to the threshold of manhood, with the responsibilities of husband and father added to those of his profession. He is poor, and he has many cares, but the music still streams through his ears from the portals beoynd the edge of the world, and in his dreams still sings a nightingale.

"Considered from the conventional point of view, the story fails in many respects, but as a character study of a modern schoolmaster with progressive ideas, and even more as an analysis of the poetic temperament, it is singularly attractive and penetrating; and while the large public will read it for its charm and perfect naturalness those professionally interested in educational matters will find that it suggests enough though to last them through the long vacation and well into the winter."

A LITERARY SPIRAL PATH.

"There are two ways of climbing, respectively illustrated by the Great Pyramid and by the Campanile at Venice," writes the "Dial." "The climber may toil painfully from one huge step to another pushed and pulled by perspiring guides urged to activity by thoughts of "backsheesh"; or he may loiter along a gentle gradient and attain altitude without seeming effort. The end is the same in both cases when at last the wide prospect gladdens the eye; but the ease or difficulty with which it has been achieved may have a notable influence upon the degree of its enjoyment.

A NEW LITERARY METHOD.

"Turning to literature for a metaphorical application of our example, we are reminded of the contrast between the difficulties which once beset the upward path of the struggling student and the enticements, which our humaner modern methods provide to make the way alluring. Humanity may be overdone, as a famous outburst of Ibsen's Brand attests; but on the whole we may rejoice that a great deal of merely obstructive rubbish—syntactical and rhetorical—has been swept out of the learner's path.

A German publisher named August Scherl has recently prepared a library of fifty volumes selected and arranged for the express purpose of attracting readers whose literary sense is comparatively crude, and of leading them onward and upward by easy steps. We have been much interested in the examination of Herr Scherl's list, which begins with a story of mystery by Xavier de Montepin and ends with Freytag's 'Soll und Haben.' Possibly the forty-eight intervening books would be inadequate to bridge the cultural chasm delimited by these two land marks; but the principle involved is pedagogically sound, and by some such method as this the faculty for enjoying good literature is most likely to be developed.

A NOVEL BOOK LIST.

"In the first half of the list we find such books as 'Monte Cristo,' Jokai's 'Black Diamond,' tales of adventure by Gerstacker, and novels by writers as diverse as M. Georges Ohnet, Mrs. Braddon, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, Mrs. F. H. Burnett, Dr. Conan Doyle, and Bulwer. These are the names that come nearest to having relations with literature; the others stand upon a distinctly lower level. When we get into the second half of the list we are conscious of being indistinctly better society. Sensational titles become less frequent, and names that mean something occur in numbers. Thus we soon come upon Hugo's 'Notre Dame de Paris,' Collins's 'The Moonstone,' and novels by Messrs. Ernest von Wolzogen and George was Ompteda. Finally we reach such books as 'Ivanhoe,' 'Forment Jeune et Risler Aine,' and 'Bleak House' and such authors as Hanff, Hoffman, Herr Detlev von Liliencron, Frau Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, Herr Fontane, and Herr Spielhagen.

"We should very much like to see the Scherl experiment tried in English. To outward seeming the product would be merely another library of reprints. But if the selection were skilfully made, by someone having a genuine psychological insight into the workings of the immature mind, the series would be unlike any that now exists. It would move steadily, although probably in a spiral path, from comparatively crude examples of fiction to works of refined art. Each book in the series would be carefully chosen with special reference to the one that came before and the one that was to follow. And many a reader, working not plainfully but delightedly through the series, would at the end of his upward progress find himself, not perhaps upon the very summit of Parnassus, but at least well above the level of its lower slopes."

EVERYBODY ought to go round the world, writes a "Girl of Twenty" in the "Pall Mall Magazine." "What is more pleasant than to travel, say, for a couple of years? There is no need to be a millionaire. Anyone can manage very comfortably on £1 a head per day. Of course this is doubled in America, but then it is halved in India; so it averages out the same in the long run."

CUMNOR HALL.

About four miles from Oxford by the Botley road lies the little village of Cumnor, whose place in history and romance is so conspicuously picturesque. There is no rail at Cumnor, and no very easy means of access, so that the spot still retains much of the seclusion and peacefulness that Hawthorne noted when he came here half a century since. It was natural that the traditions of the place should have drawn him from Oxford, and the few relics of antiquity that survived spoke eloquently to him. He says: "Cumnor is not nearly so large a village, nor a place of such mark, as one anticipates from its romantic and legendary fame; but, being still inaccessible by railway, it has retained more of a sylvan character than we often find in English country towns. In this retired neighbourhood the road is narrow and bordered with grass, and sometimes interrupted by gates; the hedges grow in unpruned luxuriance; there is not that close-shaven neatness and trimness that characterise the ordinary English landscape. The whole scene conveys the idea of seclusion and remoteness. We met no travellers, whether on foot or otherwise." Such solitude has been a little detracted from by the coming of bicycles and motor cars; otherwise old Cumnor has not altered much. The spot already had its secure place in history, but its modern fame, the glamour that now surrounds it is entirely due to the work of two Scotchmen, the poet Mickle and Sir Walter Scott.

The old Hall, or Cumnor Place, stood westward of the Church, being a country manor and residence of the Abbots of Abingdon. It was built in the middle of the fourteenth century; and at the Dissolution was granted as a private dwelling for his lifetime to Thomas Rowland, the last abbot, who had somehow won the favour of Henry VIII. He died and was buried beneath the altar of the Church in 1543. After his death the manor seems to have been held by George Owen, Court Physician, till the year 1561, when it became the property of Anthony Forster, a follower and in some sense creature of Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester. So far we have historical evidence. In 1549 Leicester, then Lord Robert Dudley, was married to Amy Robsart, and a surviving letter written by that lady in 1557, proves that she held her husband in affection and esteem. Three years later, in 1560, she was discovered lying dead at the foot of a staircase in Cumnor Place. Her remains were brought to Gloucester Hall now Worcester College, Oxford; and in September, 1560, were given a public funeral in the University Church of St. Mary's. The funeral sermon was preached by the Vice Chancellor, his text being, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," and the bold preacher spoke of the death as a "pitiful murder." This proves the estate of popular feeling at the time, and it is clear that Anthony Forster was regarded as an agent of the Earl in the foul deed. But on this point we quit the historical for the traditional: there is no evidence to bring the murder home either to Leicester or his follower. Forster, indeed, did not gain possession of Cumnor Place till the year after the death of the unfortunate lady; and the epitaph on his tomb in Cumnor Church reports that he lived a useful and benevolent life. He was Member of Parliament for Abingdon.

The Earl continued to win favour from Elizabeth, but it was not till many years later that he entertained her at Kenilworth. An indelible stain has attached to his character, and to that of his tool, Sir Richard Verney, who was certainly an agent in the murder, if murder it was. It is probable that Forster himself was quite innocent; and as regards the Earl, as a recent writer has said, "the stories of the Earl's accuser have certainly failed when put to the test, while his case has been strengthened by every discovery of new evidence." It would be satisfacrory if conclusive evidence could be gained; but even if so, Scott's powerful romance would remain and the public would always think of poor Amy Robsart as cruelly done to death by the nobleman who aspired to win his Sovereign's hand. Historians may do their best to ascertain truth, but romancers always hold the field and control popular opinion. Neither Shakespeare nor Scott was accurate, and both freely introduced anachronisms, yet it is from these two that most readers have gained their permanent impressions of English history; and we have to be thankful that, if imperfect in detail or even misleading on occasions, they were both mainly truthful in the spirit of their works. There are some relics of old Cumnor Place incorporated in the Church; and in visiting the spot, while we may acquit Forster, as Hawthorne did when he read the laudatory epitaph, we shall scarcely be able to do other than regard Amy Robsart, whose memory clings here with an aroma of sadness, as the victim of an atrocious felony. Our sentiment will be the same when we gaze at the commemorative slab in the beautiful Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in which her remains were entombed.

MORTALITY IN THE DRUG-TRADE.

Every three years a supplementary part of the Registrar-General's report is issued at Home dealing with the mortality in certain occupations. The volume contains a large number of curious statistical facts as to the comparative healthiness of different occupations. In regard to chemists and druggists the last census showed 26,276 persons under this entry, 23 per cent. more than at the previous census. As compared with the stapdard for all occupied and retired males the death-rates at the several age groups fluctuate somewhat. The comparative mortality figure is 999, which is practically equal to the standard. Chemists and druggists show an excessive mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from nervous diseases, Bright's disease, and suicide, but from every other cause they experience a mortality which is below the standard. Chemists suffer less than the average from influenza and respiratory diseases, and their liability to fatal accident is only three-fifths of the average. Among chemical manufacturers, which includes 23,254 persons, the mortality from respiratory diseases is considersble, nearly four-fifths above the standard; influenza, cancer, circulatory diseases, and accident are also more fatal than the average. Against the excess of mortality from respiratory diseases must be set the fact that the mortality attributed to phthisis hardly exceeds half the standard.

COMMANDER DAVIS, the inventor of the double torpedo tested recently, has, on his return to Washington, given publicity to the following details: The torpedo consists of three parts, a Whitehead torpedo, 16ft. long, a gun tube fitted into it, just as the torpedo tube fits into the submarine, and a projectile which is driven from the gun by a charge of powder, when the torpedo detonates upon contact. The projectile then penetrates the obstacle and explodes by a time fuse. The idea is not a new one, but its successful exploitation is rendered possible by the use of a mineral called vanadium, which greatly toughens the steel tube by eliminating all nitrogen and oxygen gases. Commander Davis claims to have built a tube less than an inch thick, weighing only 350lb., but capable of projecting a 10in. shell with an initial velocity of 1,100ft. per second. He says that the modern torpedo net will be powerless before it.

BY THE WAY.

WIDOWS AS LEGATEES.

The Bray soliciter, who has just left a substantial sum to his widow, on condition that she enters a convent and devotes the remainder of her life to prayer, has been more considerate to his life-partner than some other testators we know of. It was an attorney who wrote in his will, "I leave to Herbert L——, my wife, and my sister the happy assurance that their greed, jealousy, folly, plots, schemes, and lies have succeeded in making life a burden to me." "During my married life," declared another testator, "I have always declared that my wife was the dearest woman in the world, and I am convinced that should any other be rash enough to marry her he will find her so. To deter, as far as possible anyone making such a ruinous experiment, I leave her nothing." A William Darley, of Ash, bequeathed to his widow one shilling, "for picking my pockets of sixty guineas and a Mr. Kerr cut down his widow's legacy to £1,000 because "whenever I commenced reading she started playing and singing."

OLD FORTS AS SEASIDE BUNGALOWS.

The War Office is at present busy disposing of the many Martello Towers, hastily erected in 1804 on our southern coasts, when Napoleon contemplated invading our island, and to-day, two, fitted up as summer bungalows, will be sold by auction at Norman's Bay, on the Sussex coast. Ireland was also protected by Martello Towers, and Irish towers was the only one that ever had to justify its existence. This was the Fota Tower, in Queenstown Harbour. A week after the Clerkenwell explosion in 1867, a band of Fenians left Cork at night and attacked and captured the Fota Martello Tower. The garrison made a poor resistance, and were soon overpowered, and the rebels cleared the fort of its warlike stores. The leader of the raid, a Captain Mackey, was captured and sent to penal servitude, and after his release, took part in the attempt some years ago to blow up London Bridge, in which desperate exploit he lost his life.

CRICKET WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.

It is nearly two centuries ago since the Prince of Wales who became George III. shewed his keen interest in the game of cricket, by giving each player in a match between Surrey and Middlesex a guinea "for his great dexterity." An extremely interesting account of the cricket played in those days is given in the September number of "Fry's Magazine." Gambling and cricket were then closely associated, and in the summer of 1735, his Royal Highness had a team of cricketers, placed at his disposal on which he bet the Earl of Middlesex £1,000, and lost his money. "The Prince came on the field in a one-horse chair, which he drove himself, very late; and he had but moderate sport for his coming, for his London and Middlesex men crumbled up badly before their adversaries, who won by ten wickets." So fascinated was the Prince by the play that a few weeks later, he played in Kensington Gardens, for the first time in his life—with what result we are not told.

A GREAT MATCH.

Betting at times was very heavy in connection with cricket, Mr. B. C. Carter points out in "The Great Days of Cricket-Wagering," in the days of George III.: In 1751 there was played a match, or rather a series of three matches, which seemed to make the high-water mark of wagering cricket, for apart from stakes of £1,500, it was generally declared that a matter of £20,000 was betted on the result. The principals to this match were the Earl of Sandwich and the Earl of March, both of whom, it was arranged, should play themselves, and the challenge, which emanated from the Earl of Sandwich, was that he, with a team of gentlemen from Eton College, would play against any other eleven gentlemen in England, whom the Earl of March might choose, so long as they were not "professional match-makers." In this encounter England won the first, Eton the second, and England the third match and the rubber, and present-day flannelled fourvorites may like to know that the players "were dressed in the handsomest manner, in silk jackets, trousers, velvet caps, and so forth."

FOREIGNERS IN SWITZERLAND.

An analytical table has been published at Berne, showing the rapid increase in the number of foreigners residing in Switzerland. In 1850 there were only 71,570 of them; in 1900 there were 383,424. This is not only an absolute increase, but an increase in proportion to the total population. The number of foreigners per thousand inhabitants was in 1850 only 30; in 1880 it was 74; in 1900 it was 116. Their distribution over the country is, of course, uneven, ranging from 24 per 1,000 in the Canton of Appenzell to 397 per 1,000 in the Canton of Geneva, and 381 per 1,000 in the Canton of Basle, while in the actual town of Geneva there are no fewer than 406 foreigners in every 1,000 inhabitants. The Germans number 168,451, which explains some of the talk of ambitious Pan-Germans. The Italians come next with a contribution of 117,059, and the French figure is 58,522.

FATHER STANTON AND ARISTOPHANES.

ARISTOPHANES, for obvious reasons was rarely cited from the pulpit even in the days when learned Anglican divines were accustomed to interlard their discourses with long classical quotations. But at St. Alban's, Holborn, recently, the Rev. A. H. Stanton quoted the "Ecclesiazusae" to prove that our present "Suffragist" problem is no novelty. Beyond broadly hinting that he could not imagine the Blessed Virgin Mary breaking Mr. Asquith's windows, or leading a storming party against the House of Commons, Father Stanton carefully dissociated himself from taking any side in the controversy. This will be variously regarded as an astute, or "Jesuitical," device to disarm a Suffragist Jenny Geddes from hurling her prayer-book at the preacher from some coign of vantage beneath the pulpit. A charming edition of the "Ecclesiazusal," with a most ingenious translation for foolish people who object to "compulsory Greek," has recently been published by Mr. B. B. Rogers, a former Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, who is now living in retirement at Strawberry Hill.

THE NEW TURK AND THE OLD.

THE hint of the Young Turks as to what may happen to foreigners should the Powers intervene in Turkish affairs, remind one of a warning letter of an old "Turke Emperour of Asia and the East unto Sigismond, King of Poland." After requesting that he might be acknowledged archcommander of everything Polish, he goes on to detail the penalties of refusal: "If the leaste drope of our imperiall bloode be once moved to warr, or our royall commaunde vexed by violence or contradiction, we will then make havock of they cuntries and turne thie Polish castles upsie turvie." And now comes the process: We eatend to throwe sulphure and balls of fier among thie strongest houldes and race them down to the carthe; and further, give the such a breakfast as thy mangled soldiours and there wounded bodies weltring in pooles of purple bloode, shall serve as festivals for our woulves to feade upon, and wee our royall selfe will herein triumph, over thy dejected polls, sparing no infante nor any whatsoer's that shall oppose themselves against our high, mightie and majestique sovereignte. Evidently this old Turk was an "eccentric character"!

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

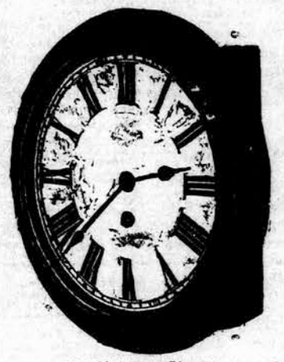
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. "PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secundersbad.

WEST END
"DIAL-CLOCKS."



12 to 24 inches in Diameter.
8 DAY TIME ..... Rs. 35 to 140
8 DAY STRIKE ... " 80 to 160
Write for Price List No. 45.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is NATURAL

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.

Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.

Best *Engl'sh* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.
Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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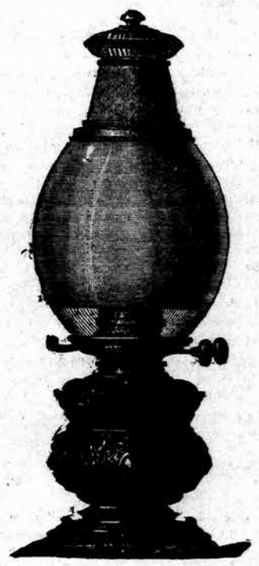
LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors; Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9. [BOMBAY, SEPT. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	86 1/8	1/16	
do. Rentes	96 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 7/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 3/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 1/2		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12	1/3	
do. do. Berlin....	20·41	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	4·85 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans.	1		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 2 13/16d.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull with downward tendency.

Bar Gold.—77/10½ unchanged.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 11,90,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 19,30,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 33,00,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Average rate of allotment ... ... 15·94

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 7,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s 3 31/32d.
Average rate of allotment ... ... 15·97
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening,...Rs. 49,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 50,00,000

Extra Allotments :—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 50,000 at 1s 3 31/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ...5·45+14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 1/2+1/8

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F
4·80	4·75	4·70	4·68	4·68
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03

F.-M.	Mar-Apl	Apl-May.	May-June.
4·69	4·71	4·72	4·73
+02	+03	+03	+03

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 21,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... 13,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do to Continent ... 11,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·40+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·86+15 (Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and on bull support and short covering.)
Do. do. Dec. 8·76+09

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 1/8+1/3
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·80+1½
Do. do. Dec. 8·73+12
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 4
F. G. Broach	d. 4
Good Broach	d. 4
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4
Good Bhownagger	d. 4
Fine Oomras	d. 4
F. G. Oomras	d. 4
Good Oomras	d 4
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4
Fine Bengals	d. 3
F. G. Bengals	d. 3
Good Bengals	d. 3
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	c. 4
Good Khandeish	d. 4
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—35s April-May—Liverpool—Done.
Choice White Karachi—39s—Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi —39 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship. 54 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53½ Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 7d.—Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...25s. 6d.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ...35s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ...Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [10TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bushire ...	Mac.Mackenzie & Co.
1 Do.	300	Lingga	Do.
Do.	2,884	Muscat ...	Do.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 31 lakhs up.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., although at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. there were one or two sellers for near delivery and few buyers. Demand Bank bills for the mail were also placed at 1s. 3 15-16d. to a moderate extent. Credits have been very scarce at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight, otherwise the market would be firmer. The Banks are closed for Public holidays until Monday. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 95 9-16 ready and 95 7-16 for the account. Very few transactions are reported but the market closes steady. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 1-2 for cash and 95 7-16 for delivery a month forward.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-9
1st Settlement	„ 95-7

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the London Bar silver market closed 1-8 lower at 23 3-4 for ready and two months' delivery. New York is 3-8 down at 51 1-2. Locally the market is steady at 60 7-8 ex-duty for ready, forward quotations being one anna lower. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The upward movement in the American markets continues and prices here are gradually advancing. On export account there is little doing, but in the bazaar there is more life and a fair amount of covering is being done. Rates close as under in a quiet but steady market.

In ready cotton there is a small business doing by exporters and mills. Prices are steady, but the demand is being freely met.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232-3	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	195/6	„
Fine M. G. Ammoti	195/6	„
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple ...	193/4	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	169-80	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169-76	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·88	4·82	4·77	4·74
+08	+07	+07	+06

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·74	4·75	4·78	4·79	4·80
+06	+05	+07	+07	+07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 3 0	to Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
New Crop	... Rs. 7 11 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate demand.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat	... „ 9 4 0	
„ Yellow Cawnpore	... „ 9 0 0	

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	...Rs. 48 0 0	
White Khandeish ...	... „ 52 0 0	
Tone—Firm.		

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9 15 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30 8 0
Tone—Steady.	

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Steady.	

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs. 6 1 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.	

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May	...	Rs. 5 2 6 B. T.
White Pussi 85 p. c. „	...	„ 5 8 0
Tone.—Quiet but steady.		

THE SHARE MARKET.

Bombay	1.465
India	63½
Indian Specie Bank	53
Manockji Petit	3.225
Ahmedabad advance Mills ...	565
Swadeshi Mills...	1.320
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1.132½
New Berar Co....	530
New Mofussil	655
Indian Cotton Co	135
Badhan Pits & Co	130
Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Bombay Burmah	16.625
Port Canning	460
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Pref.	160
Do. do. Ordinary	140

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	592	bales.
Wheat	3,017	cwts.
Linseed	733	„
Rapeseed	118	„
Gingellyseed	nil	„
Poppyseed	545	„
Groundnuts	153	„
Castorseed	3,251	„
Rice	4,839	„
Myrabollams	1,050	„
Cottonseed...	1,859	„
Mowrseed...	4,943	„
Gram	734	„
Jowar	475	„
Maize	nil	„

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £500,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 3rd September at 15 31/32d. the rupee :—

	Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total £
Total amount of tenders received ...		Nil.		
Total amount accepted...		Nil.		

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 10.

With the exception of a line done for Hamburg for next year's shipment, there has been little doing in our freight Market. Owners are holding for higher rates than shippers are papared to pay.

Latest Crop report shows that, while excessive rain has interfered with agricultural operations, in some Provinces, prospects continue remarkably good on the whole. The rice crop in lower Sind has been damaged by floods during the past month.

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1908, and in the corresponding month of 1906 and 1907 :—

	Month of June. 1906	1907	1908
British India.			
Bombay	41389672	37600397	40220307
Madras	3641061	3093380	3295212
Bengal	3850449	3094022	3252956
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2932510	2844784	3177459
Punjab	1257749	1011766	1186119
Central Provinces and Berar...	2393999	2289633	2944942
Total	54865331	49933963	53671294
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgoan, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	2955493	2979846	2374284
Grand Total ..	57820824	51913829	56045588

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods : the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of June. 1906	1907	1908
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	12148168	12685210	12576108
	yds.	54760343	54916794	55235739
	doz	32994	44908	39775
Madras	pds.	6.43542	6.08868	6.01105
	yds.	2667794	2037041	2053916
	doz.	1031	796	870
Bengal	pds.	99328	131175	241056
	yds.	329675	471860	1249021
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	698757	549677	822819
	yds.	2621282	2218683	3388347
	doz.	5111	3494	1627
Punjab	pds.	32138	36031	46464
	yds.	94208	100529	168884
	doz.	23	210	63
Central Provinces and Berar	pds.	439923	594705	730181
	yds.	2586498	2456658	2936742
	doz.	244	1348	286
Total ...	pds.	13474653	14068288	15430823
	yds.	63830988	62191466	64968349
	doz.	39395	50731	42421
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan,	pds.	529793	695092	569317
	yds.	2099225	2766632	2258725
Grand Total ..	pds.	13904346	15171480	15626140
	yds.	64622923	64559098	67227072
	doz.	39395	50731	42421

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,467½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 14 „	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	200	200	20	500
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	10	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132
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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

A few days more, and the autumn showman of the London drama, with an anxious, half-hopeful mind-searching face will nervously draw his curtain aside, and reveal his goods to the public eye. Then we shall see what we shall see—and what is, and what is not, to be seen. Meanwhile, from beneath "the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each "theatre" curtain" come interesting rumours upon the wings of the usual rehearsal draughts, and some of these rumours, drawn into the passages and out at the stage door, have found their way to my ear, writes a correspondent.

GOOD NEWS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S.

A comfortable bit of news has been blown out of His Majesty's, where Mr. Beerbohm Tree is rehearsing Mr. Stephen Phillips's and Mr. Comyns Carr's very new version of "Faust." It is to the effect that Mr. Phillips is entirely satisfied with the efforts of the ladies of the cast. Ever since the case at this theatre of Mrs. Brown-Potter v. "Ulysses," which was, and is, almost as celebrated as the memorable geological difference of opinion described by "Truthful James," ladies engaged to interpret the ideas of the poet-dramatist have entered upon their duties palpitating with nervous uncertainty and apprehension. It was so at the earlier rehearsals of "Faust." The sight of the Keir Hardie-ly attired Stephen Phillips, frowning critically over his pipe from the stalls, struck terror into their hearts, and they walked the stage as though it had been a tightrope. But anon it got spread about the theatre that Mr. Comyns Carr's partner was growing to like them better and better every day, and that the time was over and the danger past for the chance of there being eleventh-hour alterations in the cast. This is a great relief to the ladies concerned, and no less a relief to Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who above all things loves peace and concord, and who has quite enough to do in the ordinary way of superintending a Tree production and rehearsing a Tree part (as that of Mephistopheles most legitimately is), without being called upon a few nights before the first, to accept the added responsibilities of asking his leading ladies to be good enough to stop on one side and make way for their understudies. That way lies madness. The other way lies gladness.

THE SILKWORM POET.

Mr. Stephen Phillips has a strange way of writing a poetical drama, and it would be interesting to have Mr. Comyns Carr's account of his experiences of the Faust collaboration. Perhaps Mr. Carr is saving them up for one of his brilliant after-dinner speeches. Unlike Mr. Pinero, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Hall Caine, and Mr. Alfred Sutro, all of whom are addicted to official tidiness in the matter of their writing-tables, and who keep special note-books for the registration of special ideas, Mr. Stephen Phillips works any where and on anything—on the backs of old envelopes, on the gas account, on the water rate, and on the margins of his morning paper. By a writer who evidently is well acquainted with the poet-dramatist and his ways, it has been said that Mr. Stephen Phillips makes notes on the margins of the "Standard" all through breakfast (with intervals for coffee and toast), and that when he has finished them he tears them off and stuffs them into his pockets. The newspaper, after this process, reminds one of a mulberryleaf, over whose edges an adult silkworm has been upon a gastronomical "round-the-world" tour.

ROLL-AND-BUTTER MELODRAMA.

If cup-and-saucer comedy, why not roll-and-butter melodrama? Mr. Cecil Raleigh has been gravely pondering the all-important question upon his restive tricycle in the Regent's Park Inner Circle (a sylvan solitude unbeknown to terrifying motorists), and the result of his meditations is an announcement that his and Mr. Henry Hamilton's Drury Lane autumn drama, which Mr. Arthur Collins is preparing for production in September, will open at Rumpelmeyer's celebrated tea-shop in St James's Street dramatic authors are wont to be somewhat uncomplimentary to their localities, and I scent something akin to slander in the promise that we are here introduced to a crowd of fashionable people, "familiar figures in the worlds of society, of sport, and of the higher finance." Of course, it is quite possible that Messrs. Henry Hamilton and Cecil Raleigh, ingenious dramatists both, may avoid ructions in bringing such a crowd together; but it cannot be forgotten that the last time they made the experiment there were what police reporters quite rightly designate "disgraceful scenes."

REMINISCENCES OF CREMORNE.

It is only the theatre that may safely present its own people in an unfavourable light—and quite right, too. In one of Messrs. Henry Hamilton and Cecil Raleigh's former Drury Lane dramas, there was a scene at the Empire which was a scene indeed, and one which in all probability has never been witnessed there or at any other well-conducted palace of varieties and ballet since the days of Mott's at its merriest, Hummum's at its wildest, and Cremorne at its disgracefullest—when the gay young Lord Hastings of the Sixties and his choice young army companions of the Raleigh Club saldom considered that they had properly enjoyed an entertainment until they had smashed glasses, hats, and noses, and turned out the lights. The Empire scene I mind me of, which took place, of course, only in the Hamilton-Raleigh play, was one in which the heroine, feeling somewhat angry at what the villain said to her, dashed a glass of champagne in his wicked face, and knocked over a table to show that she was in real earnest. This sort of behaviour is never conducive to peaceful conduct on the part of surrounding "noblemen and others," and I recollect that the curtain went down on the champagne scene to a chorus of disorder which, had it happened actually at the Empire, would have brought the manager of that house, Mr. H. J. Hitchins, rushing to the front in a flash, and caused even his soft and wavy grey hair to stand on end, like quills on the fretful porcupine. So I tremble for Rumpelmeyer's lest Messrs. Hamilton and Raleigh should make it too rumply and rumpussy.

DRUM AND CYMBALS.

The "drum and cymbals" of a London theatre orchestra recently applied to the conductor for an increase of pay. His quaint argument was that he ought to receive more salary than the piccolo, because his own was the worst noise! "Then you ought to get less," said the conductor. "Not at all," was the banger's answer. "Please remember that I have to sit closer to it than anyone else!" This reminds me of Miss Gabrielle Ray's story of the master carpenters of a certain theatre who, like the "drum and cymbals," was desirous of improving his position financially. "Nonsense," said the manager to his request; "who, you've scarcely anything to do. Half the time you are standing in the wings listening to the play." "Well, that's just it!" growled the master carpenter.

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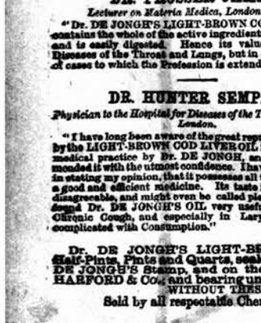

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